# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,556.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 66.


### Lovingkindness.

Speak gently—it is better far
To rule by love than fear.
Speak gently—let no harsh word mar
The good we may do here.
Speak gently to the little child;
Its love be sure to gain;
Teach it in accents soft and mild,
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the young—for they
Will have enough to bear;
Pass through this life as best they may,
'Tis full of anxious care.
Speak gently to the aged one,
Grieve not the care-worn heart,
Whose sands of life are nearly run,
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently to the erring, know
They must have toiled in vain;
Perchance unkindness made them so;
Oh! win them back again.
Speak gently—'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, that it may bring
Eternity shall tell.

—*Anonymous.*

### Cato Preaches a Good Sermon on Politics, Ancient and Modern.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, N. C., April 25, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—"The prosperity of a State depends on the multitude and equality of its citizens, and not on a small number of rich men."

It is very evident that the republican party will not heed the demand of the people for relief from excessive taxation, for their platform of principles says so in so many words, boldly and unequivocally, and presents no feigned issue so that a way-faring man, if a fool, need not err therein.

And it is also equally apparent that the democratic party with its platform, "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection," will do nothing, fearing to stake the whole long maxim of "free trade and sailors rights" upon the issue of the present Presidential campaign. The trouble is the angle of *incidence* and *protection* never falls upon those who handle the axe and the mattocks, the "shovel and the hoe." Protect the infant industries has been the cry for one hundred years, time enough in all conscience, for the infant to grow to manhood, if not already in its dotage.

The tariff is made to appear as a great, intricate and complicated question quite removed from the sphere of ordinary morals into the grand empyrean of exalted genius.

Professors of Colleges with embroided slippers seated in luxurious fauteuils by "sea coal fires," spin out their theories, incomprehensible, "sound and fury," and *materia nihil*. Statesmen in committee rooms working at something, not *pro bono publico*, but only to elect a President, and secure place and profit to themselves. Carlyle, (not the Speaker,) says all theories are a lie, which, with shams, should be banished from the world, and truth only receive the reverence of mankind. It occurs to me that a very simple proposition, (if it is honestly desired to relieve the people from excessive taxation, and at the same time support the government, economically administered,) would be to let the tax on whisky and tobacco remain intact, or made higher if necessary, put a good healthy tariff duty on the luxuries consumed by the rich, and take it off of the necessaries of the poor, and at the same time levy a moderate excise duty on the incomes of the millionaires and bloated corporations who now pay nothing, or next to nothing, to the support of the government. Dissipate and scatter the surplus revenue by strengthening our coast defences, and building a navy, in modern style, such as will be a credit to this great nation. If this is done, the motto which I have adopted for my text, will be realized, "equal justice to all, aggression to none." The people would then be able to educate themselves and look a sick calf in the mouth without the assistance of this paternal government.

I am aware that my view on the tariff does not fully accord with yours, but you are not responsible for the opinions of a correspondent on the tariff, or indeed on anything.

As I am on political subjects, it may not be amiss to speak of politics in Fayetteville under the old regime, or rather under the old constitution of the State when the free negroes were allowed the ballot, and the town sent a representative to the legislature. We have read of the Guelfs and the Gibelines of York and Lancaster; of the Red and White rose. So in Fayetteville the passions of the two contending parties were excited to the highest pitch, and the "blue ribbon" denoted the Whig, and the "red ribbon" the Democrat. The issues which divided, and the orators who poured forth their eloquence are dead and buried under the green earth. Alas! poor Yorick; gone glimmering, they "have fought their last fight, fought their last battle. No sound can awake them to glory again."

The parties were about equally divided, and the floating vote composed of the jetsam and flotsam drift wood, sansculottes and patrescence, were the object of contention. The drinking saloons were free to the voters; free barbecues, free dance houses, and all the election appliances were used grandly by both parties. The old half-way house in Campbellton was the place of rendezvous. Suppose we elbow our way through the crowd and enter the dance house. In the midst of a foul atmosphere, saturated with smoke and whisky—behold! the conglomeration; gentlemen in broad cloth, flotsam, jetsam, sansculottes and mulatto women, "mingle all, who mingle may," in the

"Cauldron boil and bake,
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing."

In the centre stands a tall, graceful paragon, a Minerva-like mulatto girl, all bedizened with ribbons and furbelows—the cynosure of all eyes—the demi monde and reigning belle, surrounded by a crowd of Broadcloth admirers. Miss —— shall I have the pleasure of your hand for the next dance. Thank you. I am engaged for ever so many times, says she, with a coquettish wiggle. The broadcloth gentleman walks off disappointed.

The music strikes up and away she flies like a light-heeled Mercury floating on a cloud of sulphurous mazes. Young speaks of a place "quite in the verge of heaven." This is quite near the other place. So good, night. "We will go at once, and stand not upon the order of our going."

A few days before the election the parties gather up the jetsam, flotsam and sansculottes—precious jewels—and place them safely under lock and key, and when the day comes for voting, the favored jetsam, flotsam and sansculottes are marched off to the polls with drums beating and banners streaming.

"When the hurlyburly's done,
When the battle's lost and won;"

the defeated retire and the victors take possession of the city, with hip, hip, hurrahs, tar barrels and illumination. The country is safe once more.

Such was Fayetteville in the olden time under *Borough English*.

*Au revoir.*

CATO.

GRAPES AS FOOD.—Variable as is our climate in winter, and severe as are some of our summer droughts, taxing to the utmost all the sap resources of the vine, yet it is a well-attested fact that the grape thrives well—we should say extremely well—in all this section. Many old established vineyards, or single isolated vines, and the great variety and profuse luxuriance of wild grapes in our forests and swamps, prove this beyond a doubt. And yet grape-growing, though it be only so much as would suffice for family use alone, has never become anything like general in this part of the Union. Perhaps the chief reason is that we have so many other sources of food supply. It is easy to make a living in Virginia and the South. As we lately heard fall from an old and practical farmer, "It is hard to keep a working man out of a living."

And yet, despite this affluence of food resources, the boast and the blessing of our country, there is no reason why another item should not be added to the list. Especially when the item is one so palatable, so wholesome, and nutritious as is the grape—a fruit cheap to raise, very prolific, and capable of many uses. It has been asserted that a man can live and work on a diet of bread and grapes quite as well as on bread and meat. And it is said that in parts of Spain, Italy and France, the peasantry, for a part of the year, subsist almost wholly on grapes and bread, and that those who do so live are noted for their freedom from scrofula and consumption.

This example is cited to show what the grape is capable of, rather than to persuade people to leave their meat diet for one of grapes. Though we doubt not that if they would do so to a certain extent, they would not only be healthier but richer and happier. From the ripe grape, through all the various forms of dried, preserved, canned, cordialed, jellied and jammed, this fruit is a wholesome and ever-welcome food. And if one does not choose to make of them wines and cordials, still there are ways enough of preparing them for use to leave no excuse for lack of variety, or for not having always on hand some acceptable article of dessert.

As then the grape is so useful and valuable as food, and as it can be grown here in any quantity with as much ease as the potato or cabbage, we trust the day is not far distant when its cultivation will become general, not only for home use, but for market. Even the city dweller on the most confined quarters may have a few vines, and the soapsuds and bones from the kitchen could be utilized in furnishing the vines with the best possible food. A dozen Concords or a single scuppernong would supply a large family.—*Index-Appeal.*

DR. J. M. WORTH.—The Asheboro *Courier* says: Randolph presents again for State Treasurer the name of Dr. J. M. Worth who has been twice elected by a handsome majority, and who has filled the position with great credit to himself and acceptability to the people. His renomination, we presume, is a foregone conclusion. Every Legislative Committee has found his books as straight as a shingle and pronounced him efficient and capable. His record shows that he has saved thousands of dollars for the State and that he has handled all public funds with care, foresight and fidelity. Besides he has brought to the discharge of his other duties that rare gift of strong, hard sense and fine judgment which have marked his career in private as well as public life and which are so essential in the discharge of this great public trust. His record has been such as to give him a high place in the confidence of the people and it would be difficult to find within the Democratic ranks a man who would add as much weight to the ticket.

A NEW NORTH CAROLINA PATENT.—Mr. Wm. H. Wetmore, the enterprising shoe manufacturer of Raleigh, has just received letters patent from Washington on a new kind of shoes, of which he has already made extensive sales. The ball and toe are sewed, and the sole at the shank is fastened to the upper by standard screws. The great difficulty with sewed shoes hitherto has been the ease with which the sole breaks away at the shank. This combination gives all the benefits of a sewed shoe, and obviates this difficulty. Messrs. W. H. Wetmore & Co. now use two patents—the patent riveted seam (which they control in North Carolina) and now their own patent. And they are doing a big and increasing business.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

Col. E. D. Hall, Mayor of Wilmington, we learn from the *Review*, has been invited by the Ladies' Memorial Association of that city to deliver the address on memorial day, and has accepted.

### Details of the 20th of May Celebration in Charlotte.

The 20th is rapidly approaching and as each day rolls by the prospects for a great and successful celebration grow brighter and brighter. Charlotte's most extensive celebration ever held was on May 20th, 1875, when, it was estimated, there were forty thousand people present, but the coming celebration gives promise of greater things. Not only will the attractions be more numerous and substantial, but the crowd will be larger by ten thousand, if not more. The celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence has grown in popular favor, until the one day affair has been found insufficient to do justice to the occasion, and for the first time, Charlotte will this year devote two entire days to the celebration. Since early in March our citizens have been preparing for the event. It is more a firemen's day than anything else, and the firemen do more good solid work towards making the day a success, but all our citizens generally take a hand in the matter and the business men do their share by liberally contributing to the expense fund. More than ordinary interest has been manifested in the celebration this year and so well has the work been laid out and prosecuted, that now but little remains to be done.

The details have all been settled upon, the programme arranged, and with our lamps trimmed we are awaiting the coming of the day and the people.

The visiting statesmen and invited guests will be received by the following committee: J. H. McAden, J. L. Morehead, W. R. Myers, Gen. R. Barringer, Hon. R. Y. McAden, John Wilkes, Gen. T. F. Drayton, S. Wittkowsky, E. D. Latta, Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Col. Wm. Johnston and Frank Coxe.

A special train will arrive from Washington City on the morning of the 20th, with Hon. George H. Pendleton, the speaker of the day, Hon. J. G. Carlisle, and Senators Vance, Hampton and Butler, with Representative Dowd and twenty other Congressmen.

Extra trains will arrive at convenient hours on the morning of the 20th, on the Richmond & Danville road from Raleigh, Richmond and Greensboro; on the Carolina Central from Wilmington and Shelby on the Air Line from Atlanta; on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, and on the A. T. & O. from Asheville and Statesville. On all the roads the fare will be about one half the regular price.

The first day's celebration will open at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, at which time, the procession will form from Independence square, and move at 10:30 promptly to the cemetery where the firemen's monument will be unveiled. The monument is an imposing shaft of granite, fourteen feet high, mounted on a handsome marble base. The monument is surmounted by the life-size figure of a fireman, sculptured in Italy from the choicest Italian marble. It represents a fireman in full uniform and is a splendid work of art, costing the sum of $2,500. The unveiling ceremony will take place at high noon, and at its conclusion the procession will move to the city park, where the oration of Hon. George H. Pendleton, will be delivered. Mr. Carlisle's address will follow that of Mr. Pendleton, after which the crowd will disperse to the city to witness the grand military parade. The entire Fourth Regiment, composed of the following companies, will be here:

Polk Rifles, of Pineville.
Monroe Light Infantry, Monroe.
Southern Stars, Lincolnton.
Hornets Nest Riflemen, Charlotte.
Dallas Light Infantry, Dallas.

Besides these, about ten other companies from the State Guard, and several from South Carolina, will be present and will participate in the drill. The drill will commence at four o'clock in the afternoon, and Col. F. H. Cameron, of the State Guard, and Capts. Hayes and Batchelor, of the United States Army, will act as judges. The prizes will be for the

| | |
|---|---|
| Best drilled company | $100 |
| Second best drilled company | 50 |

The second day's celebration will begin at 8 o'clock, a. m., with the band tournament, to last two hours. The bicycle races will commence at 10 a. m., and end at noon, and the reel races, the big feature of the second day, will be run in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. For the latter contest, the prizes are:

| | |
|---|---|
| First best reel race | $100 |
| Second best reel race | 50 |
| Best hook and ladder race | 100 |
| Best steamer race | 100 |

The prizes for the band tournament are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Best band | $100 |
| Second best band, organ valued at | 100 |
| Best cornet soloist | 50 |

The McSmith band, out of courtesy to their visiting guests, will not enter the contest for band prizes, but will compete for the cornet solo contest. About twenty bands will be present. The prizes for the bicycle races will be gold medals, etc., but the list has not yet been made out. All in all, we are going to have a grand time, and an effort will be made to make every body go away feeling glad that they came.

The following card of invitation has been printed and sent out wholesale:

*Dear Sir:*—You are respectfully invited to attend the 109th Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, to be held in Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th of May, 1884.

W. W. Flemming, W. J. Yates, Capt. A. Burwell, Col. H. C. Jones, Jno. L. Brown, R. M. Oates, A. B. Davidson, W. M. Wilson, R. M. Miller, J. D. Wadsworth, committee.—*Charlotte Observer.*

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.—To the question of a correspondent: "What are nine points of the law?" we answer: "First, a good deal of money; second, a good deal of patience; third, a good cause; fourth, a good lawyer; fifth, a good counsel; sixth, good witnesses; seventh, a good jury, eighth a good judge; ninth, good luck.—*Ex.*

### The Crofters—Their Homes, Condition, &c.

As it may be of interest to some of our readers we publish what is said of the

THE CROFTERS AT HOME.

A correspondent of the London *Times* who has been visiting the homes of the Scotch crofters on the island of Skye, gives some interesting particulars of the agrarian difficulties. It is on the mossy land in the centre of the island that the crofters, who form about nine-tenths of the population of the island—which amounts to 5,700 souls—have their settlements. They are scattered over it in townships, numbering from twenty to eighty families, or from one hundred to four hundred persons. It is with these townships unquestionably, and with the ordinary inhabitants, that the inquirer into their crofter system in the Outer Hebrides has to do. What the crofters would like would be to have the fertile belt of "machar" land on the west coast divided into crofts and allotted to them; but the reply made to them is that they could not afford to pay the high rent which that land commands in the market. The crofters evidently find the cultivation of their lands a very discouraging, if not altogether a hopeless task. Nothing could well be more melancholy than the aspect of most of the crofts in South Uist. The natural sluggishness of the soil is reflected in the despairing indolence of those who work it. The houses of the South Uist crofters are, for the most part, wretched hovels. They are generally built of rough stone, but in some cases the walls are either wholly or partly of turf.

RENTS.

It is the exception, rather than the rule, for these crofters to be punctual in the payment of their rents: Rents vary with the quality of the land from £3 to £9 a year. But it is with the poorer class of crofters that there is the greatest trouble. Those who are liable for the highest rents are usually able to pay them. The crofters who are most generally in arrears are those who pay, or who ought to pay, the smallest rents. Some of that class in South Uist are at the present time behind with their rents to the extent of two and three years, and the arrears now amount to several thousands of pounds, which there is but little chance of the proprietor ever recovering. The greatest difficulty, however, in the case of the crofters is that of overpopulation. That is undoubtedly the chief cause of the prevailing poverty. The crofters are by no means Malthusians in their domestic economy. They multiply at a marvellous rate, and as the surplus population never thinks of living off, a crofter township very soon comes to resemble an overgrown rabbit warren. When a crofter's son grows up and marries, he simply settles down as a matter of course on his father's bit of land, building for himself a new hut or putting up a peat house for himself at one end of his father's cottage The evils resulting from the overcrowding of the crofter townships point to emigration as the best solution of the difficulties of the case. The one influence which is likely to shake and eventually to uproot this prejudice of the island crofters against emigration is that of education. As intelligence spreads among the people it may be hoped that their ideas will be enlarged, and that the ambition of the younger members to better themselves will be quickened.

An exchange speaking of those who have recently located in this State says: The crofters in Robeson county are doing excellently well, falling readily into the American ways, and easily accommodating themselves to the changed conditions of life. Some of them express a feeling of enjoyment and a sense of freedom at being in a country where they can shoot and kill game without having the law taken upon them. They are to be joined by twenty-five more families, who are expected to arrive at Norfolk about May. They have already been located between Cameron and Carthage.

A WELL MERITED COMPLIMENT.—Greensboro and Fayetteville should lift their hats to Julius A. Gray. He has done more for them and for North Carolina in the last twelve months than has ever been done by any other one man in the same length of time. More than that, the *Courier* ventures to say that no other man in the State could have accomplished what he has against so many obstacles. He has worked against overwhelming odds. Necessity threw him on his own resources. He had no giant corporation except his brain and vim to back him. In his brain was born the legislation for the Road. His vim worked up the syndicate and put it to Greensboro. His views accorded with the *Courier's* in the location of the Road. There was nothing narrow in his plans or views. Had he been less brainy, courageous and determined it would have still been a hog path. It stands to-day his proudest monument and is glory enough for him if it never goes another inch. He is to be congratulated. And without apology or compromise for its views as to location, &c., the *Courier* is pleased to testify that in brain-power and vim-power Julius A. Gray has no peer in North Carolina. This is not idle or remunerated puffing. It is justice and honor to whom honor is due.—*Asheboro Courier.*

EXPOSITION BUILDING.—The convicts are busy at the Fair grounds near Raleigh, grading and making all necessary preparations for the erection of the Exposition buildings. The buildings will be 45 feet wide and form a square, each side being 336 feet long—there will also be two other buildings intersecting the middle, of same width and length.

A joint stock company has been formed in High Point to build a tobacco warehouse, which will be ready for the fall trade. The company is styled "The High Point Tobacco Warehouse Company. This is sensible.—*Bugle.*


## North Carolina Phosphates!

### To the Farmers and Planters of North Carolina.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the discoverer and the first to work up the phosphates of North Carolina, is now prepared to supply the farmers and planters of the State with a Fertilizer which is first class and strictly pure in every respect, at A PRICE which has never before been offered by any fertilizer manufacturers.

This fertilizer will be sold for less per ton than ANY other fertilizer of equal commercial value.

Its proportion of Fertilizer Agents is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Phosphoric Acid | 8.20 per cent. |
| Available " " | 7.50 " |
| Ammonia | 1.50 " |
| Potash | 3.00 " |

In addition it contains 18 per cent. of Land Plaster which is acknowledged to be a most *valuable fertilizer.*

This fertilizer is a mixture of *Cotton Seed Meal, Kainit, Phosphate Rock, Sulphuric Acid and our Marl.*

It is ground as fine as *Charleston Floats*, and is perfectly *mixed.*

For proof of the GREAT VIRTUES of our Marl we refer to Mr. David Flowers, of Bladen County, N. C., who has used it on his plantation for years.

This Fertilizer is adapted to *any* crop, and can be composted with *any home manures.* It will be furnished by ALL dealers in Fertilizers, or direct from the Factories at *lower* freight rates than others can offer.

From "Report of North Carolina Experiment Station for 1881," in Dr. Dabney's article, "How to Prepare and Apply Home-made Manures," he says, on page 103, "To get the desired amount of *Phos. Acids, Ammonia* and *Potash* per acre, use the following amounts of each material:

| Pounds per Acre. | Pounds Phos. Acid | Pounds Ammonia | Pounds Potash |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Ashes Contain | 6. | ..... | 4. |
| 150 Dissolved Phosphate | 18. | ..... | ..... |
| 40 Cotton Seed Meal | 1.5 | 2.4 | ..... |
| 10 Sulphate of Ammonia | ..... | 2.5 | ..... |
| 20 Kainit | ..... | ..... | 2.4 |
| 320 Pounds Contain | 25.5 | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| Now 320 Pounds Acme Fertilizer Contains | 25.47 | 5.56 | 10.43 |

Dr. Dabney says: "A thorough mixing is something not as easily accomplished as one may think. *This is all important*, in order that each individual rootlet may find within its reach all of the different agents whose good effects depend partly upon their simultaneous presence."

The Acme Manufacturing Company claim for their Fertilizer a *perfect mechanical mixture*, and the ingredients almost identical with above formula, with improvements and additions, increasing the percentage.

CRONLY & MORRIS,
Gen'l Agents Acme Manufacturing Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 30, 1884. 65-3t

### Special Premiums of Fertilizers and Agricultural Implements to be awarded at Cumberland Fair 1884.

A B Williams & Co., half ton Cotton Seed Meal Fertilizer for the largest quantity of cotton made on one acre by the use of said Fertilizer.

One ton of same for the largest quantity of cotton made on five acres by use of same.

R M Nimmocks half ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield of cotton on one acre made by the use of said Guano.

Three tenths ton Navassa Guano for largest yield upland Corn made on one acre.

Two tenths ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield Wheat on one acre made by use of said Guano.

A E Rankin & Co., half ton Farmer's Friend Guano for the largest yield Cotton made on one acre by the use of said Guano.

Two Barrels Long's Prepared Chemicals for the largest yield of Cotton made by use of said Fertilizer on one acre.

One No. 2 R. Plow for the largest yield stock peas on one half acre.

One Watt Plow for the finest specimen of Leaf Tobacco, not less than five pounds.

Woody & Currie, Wilmington, half ton Land Plaster to be awarded by the Executive Committee.

Charles Haigh one White's Combination Plow for the best bale Cotton made on a farm where that Plow is used. Value $5.50.

A S Huske & Co., one Boy Clipper Plow for the largest number of Cattle on exhibition at the Fair.

One Bryce No. 3 Hatchet for the best lot of N. C Upper Leather.

One box L. Q. C. L. Cigars for the best Shot at the Fair.

J A D Boon one Axe to be awarded at the discretion of Executive Committee.

Walter Watson one doz. Turpentine Hacks to be awarded by Executive Committee.

D H Ray & Co., one Ames' Spade and one Eighth Bbl. Patapsco Flour to be awarded by Executive Committee.

April 30, 1884. 65-2t

## COX'S
## Cotton Planter.

### The Best Cotton Planter SOLD!

I HAVE the Agency for this PLANTER in this market, and offer it at

### Factory Prices.

Every PLANTER guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

April 2, 1884. 61tf

## FOR SALE.

MY River place in Flea Hill Township about four miles from Fayetteville, containing 463 acres. 200 acres cleared and in cultivation; 200 acres wood land; 63 acres uncleared swamp land. Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers and on favorable terms. Apply to me or to N. W. RAY. J. M. SMITH, of Entaw.

March 26, 1884. 60-3m

## To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.

Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

### OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

## New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN, NO. 47 PERSON ST.

### F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

### Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

## GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS FOR Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices AND GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

## R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
### Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.

GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

## BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

### Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

### 120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

## A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation, or Costiveness,** no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion,** or **Dyspepsia,** AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

**Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea,** are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

**In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders,** and **Jaundice,** AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

**Worms,** caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

**Eruptions, Skin Diseases,** and **Piles,** the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds,** take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery,** caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

**Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia,** and **Sciatica,** often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

**Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints,** and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

**Suppression,** and **Painful Menstruation,** have a safe and ready remedy in

## AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

Sold by all Druggists.

[☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

## L. S. L.
### Louisiana State Lottery Company.

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

*The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.*

*It never scales or postpones.*

**Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.**

**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE.** FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **May 13, 1884**—**105th** Monthly Drawing.

### Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CAPITAL PRIZE | $75,000 |
| 1 | do do | 25,000 |
| 1 | do do | 10,000 |
| 2 | PRIZES OF $5,000 | 10,000 |
| 5 | do 2,000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | do 1000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | do 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | do 200 | 20,000 |
| 300 | do 100 | 30,000 |
| 500 | do 50 | 25,000 |
| 1000 | do 25 | 25,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Approximation Prizes of $750 | | | 6 750 |
| 9 | do | do | 500 | 4,500 |
| 9 | do | do | 250 | 2,250 |
| 1967 | Prizes amounting to | | | $265,500 |

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1884. 62-5t

## RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

## 1870. 1884. At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

## COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

## Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

## LANDRETH'S Garden Seeds

are always reliable

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

# OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 8, 1884.


### DEFEAT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

A telegram to the OBSERVER Tuesday night brought news of the defeat of the Morrison tariff bill in the House of Representatives at the close of debate that evening by a close vote: 159 against, to 154 for.

The present House is composed of 194 Democrats, 120 Republicans, 1 Independent Democrat, 3 Independent Republicans, 6 Virginia Coalitionists, and 1 Greenbacker. As we are informed that no Republicans voted for the bill, it appears that 40 Democrats failed to vote for it, and that at least 28 Democrats voted against it.

Perhaps, from a party standpoint—which, in case of the Democratic party, means from the standpoint of those who are seeking the best interests of all the people—it is better that the bill should have been defeated by such a vote than that compromises should continue to be made with the small body of protectionist Democrats. The issue between the two parties is plainly marked by the vote, and, freed from the handicapping of the undemocratic Democrats whom Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison vainly sought to conciliate, the representatives of the party who are soon to meet at Chicago have a plain duty to perform. What that duty is, they and the public can more distinctly learn than in any other way known to this writer, by taking to heart the wise words of Mr. Frank Hurd, a synopsis of whose brilliant speech in the House last week is elsewhere printed. We have had frequent occasion to commend the clear-cut opinions and wholesome political methods of this logic-loving Democrat. As we said in the issue of the OBSERVER on the 12th of July last in an article on "Party Lines" in the next Presidential election: "The thinking people will do some shifting; and we greatly mistake if they do not make a successful shift to the side of a Democratic party led by those who most nearly think with Mr. Hurd."

Let the tariff plank of 1876 and 1880 be repeated at Chicago in July, and the Democratic party can easily afford to lose those who think with Mr. Randall.

### THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

We devote much space to-day, to the exclusion of other matter, to the admirable reports of President Gray and Secretary Rose. We have no apology this time to offer our readers for dwelling at length upon the affairs of this great State work, as in last week's issue and in this. A year ago, in presenting to the public an extended account of the proceedings of the company's meetings and a history of the road, we found it necessary to apologize for so doing on the ground that a large majority of our readers had no direct interest in the town of Fayetteville. But the apology was coupled with the prediction that not many months would elapse before all that concerned this enterprise would be matter of news eargerly sought for by the people of many counties, then brought into close relation with the ancient town from which the work would extend in two directions; and that, from one end of the State to the other, its progress would be watched with patriotic interest by those who would see in its completion the only possible fulfillment of the scheme of a NORTH CAROLINA railway system.

Already the prediction is fulfilled.

A delegation from Wilmington consisting of Mayor Hall and Messrs. G. W. Williams, Bernard, Currie, Hicks, E. F. Hall, Smallbones, Brown and Burr; another from Marlboro, S. C., consisting of Messrs. McCall and McDonald of Bennettsville, and Hinshaw of Cheo; and another from Clinton consisting of Messrs. Kerr and Johnson, arrived after the issue of last week's OBSERVER and took part in the proceedings. Appropriate speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hall and Currie of Wilmington; Mr. Kerr of Clinton, who advocated the building of the Wilmington extension by way of Clinton, claiming that such divergence would require a line but 8 miles longer than by the most practicable route, and offering to turn over to the company the partly graded line of the Clinton and Point Caswell road; and by Messrs. D. G. MacRae and Neill W. Ray of Fayetteville.

The best of feeling prevailed, and the people of Fayetteville reciprocate the sentiments of their neighbors of Wilmington, as voiced by their newspapers and representatives, that "all should pull together," in what must prove their common interest.

Otherwise, the proceedings are described in Secretary Rose's minutes of the meeting, as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1st, 1884.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company this day, on motion of Julius A. Gray the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, of Greensboro was called to the chair.

John M. Rose, Secretary of the Company, being ex-officio Secretary of the meeting.

Geo. W. Williams, of Wilmington, and W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville, were appointed by the chair to ascertain if a majority of the stock was represented, and to act as a committee on proxies.

The committee reported the whole number of shares of the Company to be 7,182, and that there was represented in person 5,780½ shares, and by proxy 1,021 shares—constituting a very large majority of all the stock.

The Chairman announced the meeting as ready for the transaction of business.

The reports of the President, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent and Secretary were read, received and adopted and directed to be printed under the order and superintendence of the President and Directors.

The Stockholders proceeded to the election of twelve Directors.

On motion of D. G. MacRae, Esq., the Secretary was unanimously instructed to vote for the body of Stockholders, for the same Directors as last year. The Secretary voted for and elected Robert W. Donnell and K. M. Murchison, of New York; Allen Y. Stokes, of Richmond; John D. Williams, E. J. Lilly, Robert T. Gray, J. Turner Morehead, Eugene Morehead, W. A. Lash, W. A. Moore, D. W. C. Benbow and Julius A. Gray, of North Carolina as Directors for the ensuing year.

On motion of Hon. Geo. M. Rose, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: On the 20th day of July, 1883, the North State Improvement Company made a contract with this Company to finish and complete the line of its road from Fayetteville to Greensboro and also to the South Carolina line within twelve months from the date of said contract; and, whereas, the same has now been completed to Greensboro and a large part of the work done on the line to South Carolina; and, whereas, it is provided in said contract that in case said road should not be finished within said twelve months, that then the said North State Improvement Company should have a reasonable extension beyond said time in which to finish the work, the same to be passed upon by the Chief Engineer of this Company and two stockholders not connected with said Improvement Company; and, whereas, said last named Company may require such extension; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Chief Engineer of this Company, D. G. MacRae and John Shaw, stockholders, are hereby appointed a Committee to take into consideration any request made by said Improvement Company for an extension of time, to pass upon the necessity of the same, and if proper and just to grant such reasonable extension, not exceeding six months beyond the time limited in said contract, as may be right and necessary.

On motion of J. D. Williams, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway to the port of Wilmington is of the greatest importance, and ought to be made in the shortest possible time; and recognizing the great and varied benefits that must accrue to the City of Wilmington by such extension, it is believed the time has arrived when Wilmington should give an earnest of her interest in, and appreciation of, the enterprise.

*Resolved*, That if the City of Wilmington or individuals East of Fayetteville will pay the necessary outlay to make a thorough survey and ascertain the most practicable route for the road-bed from Fayetteville to Wilmington, with estimates of cost, that a corps of Engineers be organized at once and the survey be prosecuted to completion, the money thus furnished to be a subscription to the capital stock of this Company, and that a line be surveyed by the way of Clinton upon the same terms as is proposed to the citizens and City of Wilmington.

*Resolved*, That this meeting of stockholders pledge themselves after such survey shall have been made and all profiles and estimates submitted to the Chief Engineer of this Company subject to his approval, to treat with the authorities of the City of Wilmington and citizens East of Fayetteville for the construction of the Road, in the most liberal spirit.

*Resolved*, That to the citizens East of Fayetteville or City of Wilmington furnishing the money to make the survey is hereby conceded the right, if desired, to organize and direct the work of the Engineer corps.

On motion of Hon. Geo. M. Rose the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The stockholders of the Company deem it of great importance to the interest of their Co. to build, as soon as practicable, the branch of their road known as the "Yadkin Valley Branch" thereby opening up and developing that portion of the State through which the same will pass, and carrying out their original object when this Company was first chartered, and from which it in part takes its name, to connect by rapid transportation the waters of the Cape Fear and "the rich and fertile Valley of the Yadkin;" therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the stockholders in general meeting assembled, that the President and Directors of the Company be, and they are hereby instructed, as soon as they find it practicable to do so, to take such steps as may be necessary to commence the work on said Branch, and to prosecute the same as rapidly as the best interest of the Company will allow, and to that end they are hereby empowered to contract with any person or persons, company or corporations to perform the same upon such terms and conditions as may to them seem best.

On motion of Hon. Geo. M. Rose the following resolution was adopted unanimously, viz:

WHEREAS, By the contract made on the 20th July 1883, by and between this Company and the North State Improvement Company for the construction and completion of this Company's road between the South Carolina State line and Greensboro, an option was granted to the said North State Improvement Company to build any other parts or branches of the road on the same terms and conditions, and for same compensation as those relating to that part of the road between Greensboro and the South Carolina line; and whereas, the expense of building such other parts, branches and extensions of the road will be much greater than the estimates upon which was based the contract for building said road between Greensboro and South Carolina line; and whereas, it is desirable, and to the interest of the Company that such extensions and branches should be completed; now therefore, in order the more surely to secure the building of such extensions and branches, or any of them

*Resolved*, By the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company in general meeting assembled, that the Board of Directors are hereby authorized empowered and directed to so modify the contract with said North State Improvement Co. as to grant them in addition to the compensation provided for in said contract of 20th July 1883, for building or completing any extensions or branches, fifty (50) shares of the capital stock of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company of the par value of $100 each for every mile of road built or completed as provided for in said contract of 20th July 1883, other than of the line between Greensboro and the South Carolina line; and that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased to an amount sufficient to meet the requirements of said contract, if so modified.

After passing some verbal amendments to the By Laws of the Company, and appointing A. M. Campbell and Wm. Huske to audit the accounts of the Company for the next year, the thanks of the Stockholders were tendered to the Chairman of the meeting, to the President and Directors for the last year, and confidence expressed in the prompt prosecution of the work in the future as in the past year.

Adjourned. JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y

#### President Gray's Report.

*Report of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company to the Stockholders at their Annual Meeting, May 1st, 1884:*

GENTLEMEN:—A record of the work of the past year will show greater progress towards the completion of your road than has been made in all the previous years of its existence. No greater proof than this need be offered to show the wisdom of the last General Assembly in disposing of the State's stock to the present owners, and of the correct judgment and sound policy of the stockholders in ratifying that act. There were some who affected to doubt the integrity of the transaction, and who predicted that it would result in a good speculation for the Syndicate but would do nothing for the extension of the road and the development of the State; that the control of this great enterprise would soon pass into the hands of some hostile corporation whose interest it was to throttle it in its infancy. But as time has worn on, and as they have seen the splendid new Engines and Cars freighted with immense cargoes of steel rails, and the long trains of cross-ties and material passing day after day over the road, as they have witnessed the disbursement of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars to the laborers, the contractors and the furnishers of materials and supplies along the line of construction, bringing comfort and happiness to many a household, and as they look out to-day and see your trains passing over 120 miles of completed road, they are forced to acknowledge, however much against their will, that it was not such a bad trade on the part of the State after all.

Nor are the beneficial effects of this sale of the State's stock to an association of private citizens confined to the construction of so many miles of road and the development of the immediate section of country through which it passes, but it reaches the remotest limits of the State and touches every interest, both public and private. This is the first work of internal improvement of any magnitude which has ever been undertaken by individual citizens of the State; and that they should have sufficient confidence in the future of North Carolina to embark in an enterprise involving the outlay of millions of dollars, and to stake their fortunes upon its success, has inspired confidence, revived hope and strengthened the hands of thousands of others all over the State, and given an impetus to capital and industry which will go on increasing and developing until North Carolina shall take rank with the most progressive of the "sisterhood of States."

REORGANIZATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

The act authorizing the sale of the State's stock was ratified on the 27th of Feb'y, 1883, was accepted by the stockholders on April 3d, the sale was consummated on the 4th, and the Company reorganized under the amended charter at the annual meeting on the 5th. At the same meeting a resolution was passed authorizing your Directors to contract for the building of the road. A contract was entered into on the 20th of July, 1883, with the North State Improvement Company for the completion and equipment of the road from Greensboro to the South Carolina line; and that Company immediately contracted for the necessary outfit, material and equipment to carry out their undertaking. Some delay was occasioned by the difficulty in getting cross-ties at that season of the year, all the labor of the country being employed in the then growing crops, so that the work of tracklaying was not fairly begun until August, and was even after that frequently interrupted for lack of ties. The widening of the road bed on the Northern Division, it having been originally graded for a narrow guage, and the bridging and trestling, particularly on the Southern Division, have also greatly retarded the tracklaying; and in addition to all this, the past Winter has been the most unfavorable for railroad work we have ever experienced. But, notwithstanding these annoying delays, the track has gone steadily forward at the average rate of a little over eight miles per month, or one-third of a mile per day for each working day of the last nine months. The work has been done almost entirely by convicts, the number of men actually on the work for the nine months averaging 88 and a fraction. By the terms of the contract with the North State Improvement Company, the whole road from Greensboro to the South Carolina State line was to be completed by the 20th of July next. In view of the unavoidable hindrances above stated, and the large amount of bridging, trestling and grading yet to be done on the Southern Division, it is not possible with the present force for them to complete it within that time. We would therefore respectfully recommend that an extension of time be granted, as provided for in the 11th article of the contract.

For more specific details as to construction, equipment, &c., we refer you to the comprehensive report of your Chief Engineer, Mr. Morrison.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Depots, section houses and water tanks have been established at proper intervals along the line of completed road. Villages are springing up around them, stores, factories, lumber mills, turpentine distilleries, &c., are being erected, and the evidences of progressive improvement are everywhere apparent. In our anxiety to complete our connections with Greensboro and Shoe Heel, we have concentrated all our resources of men and material upon the work of construction to the neglect of the business of the operating part of the line; and in fact the traffic has, until very recently, been confined to the old portion of the road, from Fayetteville to Gulf. Consequently we make no show of increased earnings over previous years. Since reaching Greensboro and Lumber Bridge the receipts from local traffic have more than doubled, and we confidently look for a constant and rapid increase in business as the line is lengthened and our facilities improved.

BENNETTSVILLE EXTENSION.

Under the authority granted at your meeting on the 20th of July last, your Directors entered into a contract with the South Carolina Pacific R. R. Co. to iron, equip and operate that road from the State line to Bennettsville, they to grade the road-bed, build the bridges, trestles, depots, and water stations and put on the cross ties. The line has been surveyed and located, and estimates of its cost made by your Chief Engineer, and we have been advised by letter from the President of that company, Capt. Breeden, that they have let to contract their part of the work, and that it will be ready for the superstructure by the time we reach the South Carolina line. We expect to have the road open to Bennettsville in time for the Fall crops, and anticipate a good business upon that portion of the line, its terminus being in the very heart of the finest cotton-producing region of the South.

FRANKLINSVILLE AND DANBURY BRANCHES.

We have also had preliminary surveys and approximate estimates made of the proposed branches to the Deep River Factories in Randolph county, and to Danbury in Stokes county. Both of which are found to be entirely practicable at comparatively small cost, and we are ready to take action upon them whenever the citizens most interested in their construction are prepared to assume their proper proportion of the expense.

WILMINGTON EXTENSION.

Thus we are pushing our lines North-westward and South-westward and reaching out our arms to the right and the left, but our system will not attain its full proportions or fulfill its mission in the development of North Carolina until our own port terminal at Wilmington is reached, and the long lines of steel bars stretching far back to the North West shall be interlocked under the shadow of the Blue Ridge with the steel bars which reach out to the great valley of the Mississippi. The time has now arrived when some definite action should be taken towards the extension of our main line from Fayetteville to Wilmington, and we would respectfully suggest that a preliminary survey of the route and estimates of the cost of the work be made during the coming Summer, and that it be put under construction as soon thereafter as sufficient aid can be obtained along the line and at Wilmington to insure its completion. Under the provisions of our charter we cannot work the present convict force on this part of the line; but should those on the Western road be surrendered, which we understand is likely to be done the coming Fall, the next Legislature will doubtless give us a force for this work.

GRADING WEST OF WALNUT COVE.

The law provides, "that one half the convicts received by this company shall, from and after the 1st day of June, 1884, be kept continually employed in grading the road North and West of Walnut Cove, in the county of Stokes, until the said road is graded to Mount Airy, Patterson and Danbury." This division of our forces will of course delay the completion of the Southern Extension of your road, and also retard the tracklaying on that portion from Greensboro to Walnut Cove which is already graded.

YADKIN VALLEY BRANCH.

It may appear a little premature to discuss the question of the extension of your road up the Valley of the Yadkin to Patterson, as work cannot be commenced on that branch until the main line has been completed to Mount Airy. But it is a necessary part of your system, the State has made liberal provision for it, and if the counties through which it passes will do their duty, your every interest will require you to build it. We respectfully suggest that such action be taken at this meeting as will give assurance to our friends along the line that it is your purpose to do so.

LITIGATION.

It gives us pleasure to report that this company is now free from litigation. The suit of Silas Seymour & Co., which has been so long pending in the U. S. courts, and which has caused us so much trouble, anxiety and expense was compromised on very favorable and satisfactory terms. It is due to your able and efficient Attorney, the Hon. Geo. M. Rose, that I should say, that in this and all other legal matters affecting your interest, he has been active, diligent and faithful.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Under our contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company, they were expected to carry their line along as the road advanced, and their failure to do so has subjected us to great inconvenience, loss of time and risk in running our trains. They claim that they have been unable to get out the poles, which were cut in the cypress swamps, on account of the excessive rains during the winter. They have now, however, gone actively to work, the poles are distributed up to Rocky River, 25 miles West of Gulf, and the whole line to Greensboro will be in working order by the first of June.

MAILS.

The extension of the road from station to station has necessitated frequent changes in the schedules, and has caused irregularities in the time of receiving and delivering the mail. This was unavoidable, and in view of the fact that, through our connections at Greensboro, we will now be able to deliver the Northern mails in Fayetteville 15 hours earlier than heretofore by the Seaboard Air Line, we think that the community should not complain of this temporary inconvenience to which they have been subjected. We are advised by the department at Washington City, that the route will be opened to Greensboro on this, the first day of May, and that the mails will be delivered with regularity hereafter.

For information as to the financial condition of the company, reference is made to the report of your Secretary, Mr. Jno. M. Rose. The labors and responsibilities of this officer have been largely increased during the past year, and it is due to him to say that they have been met and discharged with the same diligence and efficiency which characterizes his long term of service to this company.

Mr. Nathan A. Stedman, who has filled the office of Treasurer of this company for the past 13 years, tendered his resignation and retired from office at the close of the fiscal year in February. Those of us who have been most intimately associated with him in both official and social relations, bear willing testimony to his sterling integrity, his unwavering devotion to the highest principles of honor, and his zealous care of the interests committed to his charge.

The duties of the officers, agents and employees of the company, for the past year have been more exacting and laborious than in any previous year, and they have been performed with an earnestness and activity which is in the highest degree commendable. Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS A. GRAY, President.

#### Secretary Rose's Report.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 30, 1884.

*To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company.*

I submit the following report of the financial state of the Company from March 1st, 1883, to March 1st, 1884:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock, | | $718,200 00 |
| Held by | | |
| Julius A Gray and associates, | $550,000 00 | |
| County of Cumberland, | 50,000 00 | |
| Town of Fayetteville, | 50,000 00 | |
| Individuals, | 68,200 00 | |
| | | $718,200 00 |
| *Earnings March 1st, 1883, March 1st, 1884.* | | |
| Local freight, | $14,981 57 | |
| " passengers, | 7,795 73 | |
| | | $22,977 30 |
| Through freight, | $15,593 28 | |
| Through Passengers, | 2 988 33 | |
| | | $18,581 61 |
| Express freight, | | 266 19 |
| Mail pay, | | 1,875 04 |
| | | $43,700 14 |

This is a decrease of $2,243.92 from 1883, and an increase of $981.62 from 1882.

The decrease caused by diminished production of naval stores and short crop of cotton, and from the fact that the rolling stock of the company was engaged in construction, and the usual attention not given to freight. The entire amount is from old road to Gulf—no earnings above till after March 1st.

The Company owes no debt except the monthly balance, accruing from freight and passengers and will be able to pay the same as drawn for.

The amount paid for operating expenses and reconstruction of road from March 1st, 1883 to March 1st, 1884, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Repairs of road | $23,628 79 |
| Train expenses | 13,134 60 |
| Shop expenses | 9,127 29 |
| Contingent expenses | 4,731 34 |
| Repairs of buildings | 776 37 |
| Miscellaneous construction | 891 38 |
| Engineer department | 144 50 |
| Attorney's fees | 292 16 |
| Salaries | 7,252 98 |
| Stock killed | 80 00 |
| Gulf depot | 227 48 |
| Taxes | 787 70 |
| Interest on first mortgage bonds | 4,607 55 |
| Interest account | 7,340 54 |
| Debts previous years | 895 60 |
| Total | $74,616 28 |

This does not include the steel rails, spikes and fastenings which has been put on the road by the North State Improvement Company in lieu of old rails, &c., taken out and sold and used.

To meet the deficiences between earnings and operating expenses and reconstruction, &c., the North State Improvement Company advanced $23,273 72.

For payment of debts and liabilities of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company prior to sale of State's stock the North State Improvement Company has advanced $212,792 57.

Under contract with the North State Improvement Company the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company has issued its bills payable, the same to be relieved by the North State Improvement Company, and mortgage bonds received in lieu thereof, $450,000 00.

The books and vouchers of the Company for the past year have been examined by the committee appointed for that purpose and a certificate appended to the balance sheet as of March 1st, 1884.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y, &c.,
C. F. & Y. V. Ry Co.

COL. GREEN, AWAY FROM HOME.—The Cape Fear Congressman receives commendation from all quarters. Says "Granville," the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Washington, N. C., *Gazette*:

Col. Wharton Green is still absent attending the burial of his step-mother, Mrs. Gen. Green, who died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. David Davis, Bloomington, Ill. He is one of the ablest, most industrious, and most courteous members of our delegation. He is warmhearted and generous too—to a fault. He is a man of wealth, and to my certain knowledge has privately befriended North Carolinians here, whose sole claim on him was the fact that they were North Carolinians. I heard from a well informed and leading lawyer in his district this week, that Duplin and Onslow were going for him and that even the strong friends of Mr. Dortch thought it but fair to give Col. Green the nomination for Congress a second time at least.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Our Raleigh correspondent gives the proceedings of the Republican State Convention. The ticket nominated is conceded to be a weak one.

#### Lumberton Municipal Election.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LUMBERTON, N. C., May 5, 1884.

The result of the town election is as follows:

FOR MAYOR:
R. D. Caldwell, 67.
E. K. Proctor, 30.

*For Commissioners:*
John H. McNeill, 87.
Irvin Jenkins, 72.
Ira L. Pope, 66.
E. T. Williams, 59.
A. H. McLeod, 31.
D. W. Millsaps, 36.
M. G. Redmond, 27.
John H. McNeill—both tickets.

The first four were elected.

There were Democrats and Republicans on both tickets. F.

#### Commencement Notes.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon at Trinity College Commencement, and the Rev. A. W. Mangum, D. D., will deliver the address before the two Societies.

As before printed in these columns, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, will deliver the address before the two Societies, and Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., of Virginia, will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon at the Commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on June 4th and 5th.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D., will preach the Annual Sermon and James M. Leach, Jr., will deliver the address at the Yadkin College Commencement which takes place on the 28th of May.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.—Arrangements are being made for a steamer to run from New Berne to take passengers to the convention at Washington, says the New Berne *Journal*. It will be more expeditious and much cheaper for parties from Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Kinston and Beaufort to take this route. It will depend on the number who will agree to go as to whether it will be carried out or not.

### LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

#### The Liberal-Republican Convention—and other matters.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 2, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The most disorderly and yet the most respectable Republican convention that has assembled in this city since the war convened here yesterday at 3 p. m. There were a greater number of white men and fewer negroes than usually compose the Republican nominating conventions. The Revenue Ring, headed by Col. Ike Young, constituted the motive power of the convention, and a ticket framed at their instance was placed before the convention and nominated by acclamation. Col. Canaday, the Sergeant at Arms of the U. S. Senate was present, but to the surprise of a large number of Democratic spectators was most egregiously "sat down upon" by the Convention. He was a candidate for election as delegate to the National convention, but only received 76 of the 248 votes in the power of the convention to bestow, and in a bitter, vindictive spirit denounced the Young faction as a crowd of bull-dozers who had packed the convention against him. The secret of his failure, however, lies in the fact that he is an avowed and uncompromising Sherman man, and that the convention favored Chester A. Arthur for President—fifteen of the sixteen delegates elected being Arthur delegates.

The Liberal "mass convention" was held—we have not been able to find out where—but we heard a Republican say that he thought it was in a small room in the Yarborough House. At any rate, it was reported to the Republican convention yesterday evening that a committee had been appointed by the Liberal convention to confer with a similar committee from the Republican camp, with the view of mutually agreeing upon some plan by which the two parties could co-operate in the coming campaign, and secure the defeat of the "Bourbon Democracy." A committee was appointed by the Republicans, and the conference was held last night. In the *interim*, the convention was entertained by speeches from Mr. Pat Winston, a new recruit from Democratic ranks; Maj. W. A. Guthrie, who denounced the present system of county government; Col. I. J. Young, O'Hara, W. A. Moore, Dr. R. M. Norment, G. W. Stanton, and others. The convention adjourned at midnight to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, was unhappily chosen as President of the convention, and the convention under his gavel was restless and uncontrollable, and it was only when Loge Harris would be called to the chair, which was often, that any business could be transacted. He dispatched business with alacrity and in his rulings was as firm as the rock of Gibralter and generally correct.

Throughout the entire proceedings it was unmistakably shown that the convention was not a unit in favor of allowing a Liberal to occupy the chief position on the ticket. But the action of the convention to-day in nominating the ticket given below proved too plainly that Dr. Mott and Col. Young have and carry the Republican Party in the State between their finger and thumb.

The first slate prepared by the conference commission had the name of Maj. W. A. Guthrie upon it as candidate for Lieut.-Governor. But the Major is too sagacious a man to recklessly to allow himself to be slaughtered—even upon the altar of his country; just at this time. He will be the candidate for Congress against Col. Green—or the Democratic nominee of his District, whoever he may be.

The candidates nominated to-day are as follows:

For Governor—Tyre York, Wilkes Co.

Lieut. Governor—W. T. Faircloth, of Wayne.

Treasurer—Washington Duke, of Durham.

Secretary of State—G. W. Stanton, of Wilson.

Auditor—F. M. Lawson, of Madison.

Attorney General—C. A. Cook, of Warren.

Associate Justice Supreme Court—D. L. Russell, of New Hanover.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis D. Winston, of Bertie.

The following delegates were elected to the National Republican Convention which meets at Chicago: Col. J. J. Mott, elected by acclamation, J. E. O'Hara, Jas. H. Harris and W. S. Dockery. The following alternates were also elected: J. F. Hellen, J. O. Wilcox, William W. Arrington and James H. Young. The following electors at large were elected by the convention: W. R. Trull, of Madison, and W. A. Moore, of Chowan. The following were elected members at large of the State Executive Committee: W. P. Canady and T. N. Cooper. L. W. Humphrey is a member *ex officio*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. M. Rosenbaum, a highly respected Israelitish citizen and merchant of this city, was run over by the steam fire engine about three weeks ago and received injuries from the effects of which he died to-day. He will be buried to-morrow (Sunday) morning with Masonic honors, having been an honored member of that ancient fraternity.

Doubtless the suicide of Mr. H. McSmith—better known as "Happy Mack"—at Charlotte last Thursday will thrill with sadness the souls of thousands of persons throughout this State, Georgia and South Carolina. He shot himself through the head and died without assigning any reason for the rash deed.

This manner of divesting one's self of this "mortal coil" is becoming quite common in our happy country. Last week, in this city, the wife of a prominent citizen attempted suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum; but was foiled by the timely discovery of her intentions and the early application of medical restoratives. She was found to be insane and was committed to the Asylum.

Our city election will be held Monday. There will be elected three negroes, three white Republicans and eleven Democrats, Aldermen. The Board will elect a Mayor, who will probably be the present efficient incumbent. H. I.

Empress Anna, widow of Ferdinand IV of Austria, and aunt of the present Emperor, is dead, aged eighty years.

### A Great Tariff Speech.

In the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult. Mr. Hurd of Ohio, electrified his hearers by a brilliant speech. Mr. Hurd said that while the tariff was first paid by the importer, it was ultimately paid by the consumer. When it was levied for the purpose of Government, it was called a revenue tariff; when it was levied for the purpose of aiding individuals in business enterprises it was called a protective tariff. To the first, when laid fairly and without discrimination, he had no objection; but to the latter, he was unalterably opposed. On what ground should the Government interpose to help the business of one citizen at the expense of another? If a man's business were a profitable one it did not need the protection of the Government; if it were unprofitable, that was a good reason why he should not put his money into it, but no reason why he should compel his fellow-citizens to pay two prices for the article he made in order to make good his losses. If he (Mr. Hurd) were compelled by legislation to pay $150 for what would otherwise cost $100, then the seller had been armed with the taxing power of the Government to take from him $50. He denied the right of the Government to surrender the taxing power and allow an individual to exercise it. When he earned wages they were his own, and he had a right to expend them where he pleased. If he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, a Canadian, or an Englishman than with an American, he had a right to do it, and the Government had no right to interpose, except in so far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. If he had in one day earned a dollar, it expressed all of that day to him. It represented his hopes, his fears, his toil, and his anxiety. With that dollar he went to purchase what he wanted from a Frenchman, but the Government stepped in with its power and said, "You must not buy from a Frenchman; you must buy from an American." He went with his dollar to the American, who said, "I charge $2 for that article." He must go back to his toil, and another day must go out of his life to get the additional dollar. What was the significance of the transaction? He had been, by the power of law, compelled to work one day against his will for an American manufacturer. All of his hopes, all of his toils for that day were made the manufacturer's. In other words, for one day he had become a slave. Every dollar of increase in the price of all goods which the protective tariff occasioned was an hour or a day of slavery. He rested his whole case on the proposition that, subject to the needs of the Government, every man had the right to sell where he could get the best price for what he had produced and buy where he could buy the most cheaply. This was the approved doctrine of political economy and the plainest teaching of justice. The present American tariff was a high protective one. It increased the price of articles imported into this country more than 43 per cent. It was perfectly manifest that its influence on our foreign commerce could only be deleterious. Trade was merely mutuality of exchange, and foreign trade was the exchange of products between citizens of different countries. Every hindrance to the importation of foreign goods was an embarrassment to commerce, for to the same extent it prevented the exportation of American goods. More injurious still was this system on the carrying trade; and it was the question of only a little time when, under this policy, the American flag would entirely disappear from the high seas. What was the effect of the ruinous system on the farmer? It increased the price of all articles which entered into his daily consumption, and this increase amounted to an annual sum of $450,000,000. For this there was absolutely no compensation in the protective system. The system operated to increase the price of transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard and from the sea-board to Europe. When the grain of the American farmer reached Liverpool, it came in competition with the grain of every other farmer of the world. The protective tariff of America was unable to help him there, and every dollar of increase of price which transportation occasioned to him diminished the profits of his sales. But the protective tariff did more injury to the farmer in the injury it occasioned to his foreign market. It had already robbed America of one-half of the markets of the Old World. England, because the American tariff prohibited practically the importation of English goods, had sought to find food supplies elsewhere, and under the impulse of the necessity the most amazing fact of modern times had been developed. India, old and effete, had become to Great Britain the country from which her grain might be obtained. The effect of this on the markets of the United States within the last nine months had been a decline in the exportation of American cereals of more than 47,000,000 bushels, and wheat had gone down in Chicago to less than 80 cents, and this development of the wheat production of India was entirely the result of the protective policy in America.

The Morrison bill, continued Mr. Hurd, as it stood, proposed a small reduction of the tariff, which must satisfy for the time the great agricultural interests of the people, but, if the protectionists would not accept a compromise, in less than a year the farmers would rise from the lethargy in which they were slumbering and would overthrow in an hour the whole protective system. He went on to argue that the effect of the system was not beneficial to the manufacturing interests, but on the contrary was detrimental to them, in that it prevented them from securing free raw material. "Oh! If I could burn into the brain of the manufacturers of America one sentence," he burst forth, "it would be this: 'Turn from this constant introspection to the nations of the world. Down with the walls! Out to the sea! There are 2,000,000,000 people who want to buy what you make. Rise up to the truth of the great thought that these immense peoples can be supplied by you with all of the instruments of husbandry and the tols of artisanship. But they will not take your goods unless you take theirs. Let your tariff disappear, and then, oh, manufacturers! your attention will be diverted from the home markets to the generous rivalries of foreign trade, in which a wealth will come to you of which you do not dream to-day.'" [Applause.] He then discussed the tariff question as affecting the rates of wages for labor, declaring that, so far as that labor was concerned, the fruits of protection were want, penury, and starvation. Those were the jewels in its crown. He wished that the working men would cease to believe in the delusion that protection was a help to them. The pending measure reduced the revenue nearly $30,000,000 and it relieved taxation. It gave to the people cheap salt and cheap fuel and shelter. Who would object to this relief? Would it be a Democrat, whose party's last national platform had declared for a tariff for revenue only? If it were a Democrat who did not agree with the resolution of the national platform and approved rather of the Ohio resolution, he asked him if there was anything in the Morrison bill inconsistent with the Ohio platform?

"And I will answer, Yes," interjected Mr. Warner, of Ohio.

"And I want to have you and those who agree with you on the record," continued Mr. Hurd. "I had hoped that no Democrat on the floor of the House would assert that there ever was a Democratic platform which would not allow the people to take off the war taxes of 25 years ago, [loud and long continued applause on the Democratic side,] and if that be the meaning of the gentleman, if that be the construction he gives to the Ohio platform, then I say here and now that I shall appeal to the calm Democracy of my native State to repudiate the heresy of that platform, and I have no fear of the result that it will place itself where it ought to be close to the great national heart of the Democrats of the Nation. [Renewed applause.] Some gentlemen say that it is not policy to agitate this question now. It is too late for a Democrat to say that there is nothing in the principle of this bill, which takes off the taxes of the war and gives the people cheap fuel and shelter, to which any gentleman should object. From time immemorial it has been the usage that the majority of a party shall determine what is expedient and politic to do; and this bill, in caucus, by a two-thirds vote, has declared that it is expedient to consider the bill. Even if it had not, you could not prevent the consideration and discussion of the questions that are presented in the bill. Neither the admonitions nor the force of man could stay it. The agitation has already begun. The people, long silent and quiet, are moving now. The culture and chivalry of the Nation, long anxious for this hour, are ready to take the lead. The conflict cannot long be delayed and then the result cannot be doubtful. Private extortion must yield to public rights; selfish interests must be sacrificed to the general good, and each individual manhood must be left free, unhindered, and unhaltered by the Government to work out its own destiny."

THE UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The next session of the University Normal will be held at Chapel Hill from June 17th to July 17th, 1884. The Board have been fortunate in securing the services of several distinguished instructors, and feel assured that the success and reputation attained in previous years, will not only be sustained, but greatly increased the coming session, which gives promise of being the best ever held, and one of unusual interest and practical benefit to those who may attend.

Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, Supt of the Winston Graded Schools, will be the Superintendent, and will bring to the work a very successful experience in the management of Normal Schools. The full corps of instructors is not yet complete, but the following are comprised in the list:

Prof. E. V. DeGraff, the distinguished Normal Institute Instructor of New York.

Prof. H. E. Holt, the eminent teacher of Vocal Music in the Public Schools of Boston.

Prof. T. J. Mitchell, Sup't of the Graded Schools of Charlotte.

Prof. A. L. Phillips, Principal Clinton High School.

Prof. A. L. Lenzar, Moore ville, N. C.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, Principal Kinston College.

Mr. E. L. Harris, Artist, Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, of the Goldsboro Graded School.

Rev. C. C. Newton, will be secretary.


JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.

20,000 CIGARS.

A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.,
Green Street.
66tf

May 7, 1884.

Executor's Sale.

I WILL expose to sale by public auction on Saturday, the 24th of May, 1884, all the personal property belonging to the estate of J. H. Purdie, deceased, consisting of MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c. Especial attention is called to

SEVEN FINE MILCH COWS with Spring Calves,

and One Registered Jersey Bull.

H. E. SMITH, Executor.
66-2t

May 8, 1884.

Wilmington *Star* copy 2 times and send bill to OBSERVER office.

The Central Protestant.

A RELIGIOUS and FAMILY

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 8, 1884.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " .....1 00
☞No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN CARVER—For Sale.
H. E. SMITH—Executor's Sale.
JAS. S. MORRISON—Time Table No. 6.
W. J. MCDONALD, JR.—Just Received.
J. L. MICHAUX—The Central Protestant.
S. P. MCNEILL—Report People's Nat. Bank.
WM. HUSKE—Report Fayetteville Nat. Bank.
THOMAS M. HUNTER—North Carolina State Dental Association.

## ABOUT TOWN.

EARLY CHERRIES.—Mr. McN. Branch, who lives two miles in the country on the Murchison road, has brought to market some very fine cherries, the first of the season.

NOTICE.—Pending the present inconvenient mail schedule on the railroad (by which the bulk of the OBSERVER's circulation is distributed) this paper will be issued on Thursdays.

MARKET STALLS.—The Market House Stalls were rented at public auction last week to the highest bidder, thus avoiding any cause of complaint. There was no change of occupants. Prices were $20 to $25 per year.

THE ROADS.—The roads in and around town show the good effects of the recent work. They are hard and smooth, and, being raised in the centre, no water stands in them, as was formerly the case.

R. R. PROGRESS.—Work on the Shoe Heel branch is rapidly progressing. The trestle across Big Raft Swamp will be finished today. This trestle is 1,100 feet long and is the only one of any size (except that across Lumber River) before reaching Shoe Heel.

THE DURABILITY OF THE PINE.—The Superintendent of the Water Works, in some of the recent repairs on Hay street, found some logs used in connecting the water from the "Fountain Head," in as sound condition as they were when put down fifty years ago.

NEW HOUSE.—Mr. Jno. D. Brown is erecting a handsome house on the fine lot just below his residence. We are glad to see that this, like his home place, is modern in its design, and will be comfortable in arrangement.

RELIGIOUS.—Dr. H. G. Hill being absent, attending the regular meeting of Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, his pulpit was filled on the morning of last Sabbath by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, who also preached in the afternoon at the missson Sabbath School in Campbellton.

SMALL GRAIN.—We are glad to learn from all directions that there promises to be a plentiful harvest of small grain. The crops of oats, rye and wheat are said to be luxuriant. Mr. W. J. Kelly estimates the acreage of small grain in the county this year as one-third greater than last. Cotton acreage somewhat smaller; but the improvement in culture will more than make up the deficiency.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.—We are glad to see that Mr. W. J. McDonald, Jr., has gone out of the beaten track and placed a handsome awning made of substantial cloth over the pavement in front of his store on Green street. We wish others would follow his example, so that the delapidated sheds, now such an eye-sore, and looking so unsightly, could be removed.

EXCURSION FOR THE RAILROAD VISITERS.—The President of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway gave quite a treat to the strangers in town on Wednesday afternoon. A party of some forty or fifty of our citizens accompanied them on the Southern Extension as far as built to Raft Swamp in Robeson county. They had a delightful ride. We noticed a number of turpentine distilleries being put up along the line, as well as new stores and dwelling houses—and every thing looked booming.

DELEGATES TO THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's (Episcopal) church, on Wednesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected to represent this Parish at the Convention to be held in the town of Washington, on May 14th, 1884:

*Delegates.*—S. J. Hinsdale, F. R. Rose, Jno. B. Broadfoot, R. S. Huske.

*Alternates.*—A. B. Daingerfield, W. E. Kyle, W. Weldon Huske, Jno. C. Haigh, Jr.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The house and lot adjoining the residence of Mr. W. S. Cook, was sold by him recently to Mrs. M. Whitehead for $1000.

On Saturday May 31, the Whitehead property was sold at auction. The lot adjoining the Livery Stables was bought by Mr. Walter Watson for $575. The store lot by Major A. A. McKethan for $1500. The home place near the Railroad by Mr. Danl. McMillan for $1400. The lot on Dick Street, we learn, was bought by Messrs. A. S. Huske and H. R. Hall for $755. Terms of sale were cash. The prices were good. The boom is not abating, but increasing.

OFFICERS OF THE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the evening of May 1st, all the old officers were re-appointed, viz:

Julius A. Gray—President.
Jno. M. Rose—Secretary.
Jas. R. Williams—Treasurer.
Hon. Geo. M. Rose—Attorney.
Jas. S. Morrison—Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

The duties of the General Freight and Passenger department were assigned to the Secretary's office. A new officer will be appointed, and the accounting department transferred from the Secretary's office to the new appointee. All the agents and appointees of the Company were also continued.

MEMORIAL DAY.—"The powers that be" having acted upon the business men's suggestion made through the OBSERVER last week, Chief Marshal J. C. Huske requests us to say that Monday, May 12, has been selected as the day to be observed. Elsewhere is the programme for the occasion.

Brig. General M. P. Taylor, of the 2d Brigade N. C. State Guard, and officers of his staff, will take part in the ceremonies.

RAIN, WIND AND HAIL.—On Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock a hazy, smoky atmosphere seemed to overcast the town, the sun appeared through this medium as red as blood, and soon torrents of rain began to fall, accompanied with a tornado of wind. Considerable hail fell in the neighborhood, the hailstones being as large as pigeon eggs; but we have heard of no serious damage done. For a while it looked as if we were to have a cyclone, but happily we have all lived to tell the tale.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are informed that Major McKethan intends erecting at once on the Whitehead store lot a handsome store with entire front of iron and glass, thus combining strength with light. He has already submitted his designs to workmen for their bids, and will have work begun at once.

We also learn that Messrs. A. S. Huske and H. R. Hall intend erecting neat residences on the large lot they have bought on Dick Street for their own occupancy—the lot being amply large for two houses.

Mr. Danl. McMillan will soon paint and otherwise improve the residence on Hay street recently purchased by him.

Mr. C. P. Overby has neatly laid off the grounds attached to the Masonic Lodge, where he resides.

THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL—A GOOD SHOWING.—There are 128 students enrolled at the State Colored Normal School located in this place, who come from 17 different counties. This is the largest attendance the school has had since its establishment. The punctual attendance of the students and their earnestness to more efficiently prepare themselves for teachers of their race is laudable. E. E. Smith, the principal, with two assistants, seem to labor faithfully to keep apace with the latest improved methods of instruction. Besides the branches usually taught in the public schools, music, drawing, bookkeeping, Latin, and some of the sciences are taught. The school is under good discipline. It will close June 20th.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING.—We learn that a colored workman named Pat Ingram, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, accidentally killed a white youth named Benj. Sikes on Thursday last. The circumstances are these, as we learn them: An iron wrench was left on the road by some of the hands at the wrong station. Pat Ingram took it up with the intention of putting it out at the right one. Accordingly, as the train was passing the place Ingram threw the wrench off, and it struck young Sikes in the breast, of which blow he soon thereafter died. Ingram had not calculated the speed of the engine, and so dealt the accidental blow which caused the killing. The act occurred in Robeson county, and Ingram has been incarcerated in Lumberton jail.

PERSONAL.—It is a good thing to inherit a good name, as our friend, Mr. W. Pearce Bell, of Washington City, discovered upon visiting Fayetteville this week. Many friends, new and old, welcomed him to the town in which he was born, but from which he removed with his parents in childhood to his present home. He is grandson of that excellent architect and gentleman, the late Mr. William Bell, whom our middle-aged town readers remember as architect of the U. S. Arsenal; son of Mr. David R. Bell; and nephew of Ralph Bell—(an officer of the Palmetto Regiment who was presented by the State of South Carolina with a sword for gallantry in the Mexican war, and during which he was a chum of the late Hon. Preston Brooks of Brooks-Sumner fame)—of Mrs. Tom Sandford, Mrs. Bartholomew Fuller and Mrs. McGary of Durham, and Mrs. Williamson Whitehead of Fayetteville; and, on the mother's side, nephew, also, of Mrs. Minor of Fayetteville, and, of the half blood, of Mr. R. K. Bryan of Hickory.

So much for the reason why those who do not know him should welcome him. But it is also a good thing to have *earned* a good name. Mr. Bell is a lawyer of prominence in the District of Columbia, and a Democrat who has been honored by his party as far as "the law allows" in that federal-governed territory—having been chairman of the District Democratic Convention, delegate to the St. Louis Convention, &c., &c.

MR. J. M. LAMB, the successful Florist near town, on Haymount, has many beautiful and rare plants and flowers, which he would be pleased to show to those intending beautifying their grounds. He gives his personal attention to planting them out, so there can hardly be doubt of their growing. Mr. Lamb ships large quantities of tube-roses to the Northern cities. His place is supplied with witer by a hydraulic ram, an abundance being at hand in all parts of his grounds as well as in his hot houses and green houses. A visit will well repay a walk to his place.

Concerning the tuberose industry, which, it seems, thrives also at Magnolia, a correspondent of the Norfolk *Virginian*, writing from Wilmington, says: "Magnolia, located in Duplin county, on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 48 miles from this city, has one industry which leads nearly every other in the State so far as the profits are concerned. This is the raising of tube-rose bulbs for the Northern market, and is conducted by Mr. Thos. Rivenbark, who has six acres under cultivation. He has a ready sale for all he can raise, and the profits are enormous. It is estimated that one acre in tuberose bulbs will yield more profit than five acres of cotton. The expense of cultivation is light as compared with cotton, and it costs less to harvest the crop."

A GOOD SET OFF.—"There is a good deal of sport poked at women for being afraid of mice," remarked Mrs. Jones, as related by an exchange, "but men are much bigger cowards. John never goes fishing unless he takes a demijohn of whisky along for fear he will be bitten by a snake."

An old fisherman at our side says that John is a sensible man.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1884.
PROGRAMME.

The procession will form at 4 P. M., on Hay Street, in front of the Seminary, in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Assistants.
Music.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.
LaFayette Light Infantry.
Haymount Guards.
Ex-Confederate Soldiers.
Fayetteville Graded School.
Orator, Chaplain and Officers of the Ladies' Memorial Association.
Citizens in Carriages and on Foot.

The column will move down Hay Street to Green, thence by the usual route to the Cemetery, on arrival at which it will enter the grounds in reversed order.

The ceremonies will then be in the following order:

Decoration of the Graves.
Prayer.
Oration.
Salute by the Military.

The ladies are requested to meet with floral decorations at the Seminary by 3½ o'clock. The merchants, it is hoped, will close their places of business, that they and their employees may take part in the memorial services. The sextons of the different churches are requested to toll their bells during the moving of the procession.

J. C. HUSKE, Jr., Chief Marshal.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County met Monday, May 5th, full board present.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mrs. Seth Hudson was discontinued from the pauper list.

Frank Hudson and sister were ordered to the poor house.

Margaret McCullan was allowed $2 per month.

Mrs. Beal was allowed $1 per month.

Mrs. Bryant Jones, allowed, reduced from $2 per month to $1.

Sarah Lynch was allowed medicine by County Physician.

Samuel Godfrey and Thos. J. Lett were exempt from work on public road.

John McLeod was relieved from poll tax and work on public road.

The board declined to instruct the Sheriff in regard to the petition of E. J. Lilly.

Z. B. Newton was elected County Attorney.

The following bills were allowed:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D M McDonald, supplies | 54 | paupers | 1 | mo. | $91 90 |
| H B Butler, | " | 2 | " | 1 | " 41 00 |
| Jeff D Sessoms, | " | 1 | " | 3 | " 4 50 |
| Kelly Sessoms, | " | 2 | " | 19 | " 35 00 |
| Wilson & Jones, | " | 3 | " | 4 | " 25 56 |
| Wm Culbreth, | " | 1 | " | 3 | " 9 00 |
| Hair & Williamson, | " | 1 | " | 2 | " 3 00 |
| A F Hobbs, | " | 1 | " | 1 | " 4 00 |
| D H West, | " | 1 | " | 1 | " 3 00 |
| D M McDonald, | " | poor house, | 1 | " | 14 77 |
| A E Bramble, | " | " | 1 | " | 1 00 |
| John Roberts, whitewashing poor house, | | | | | 5 00 |
| S R Parker, sup't salary, poor house, | | | | | 20 25 |
| J N Smith & Co, medicine for poor, | | | | | 39 60 |
| Dr B F Fisher, medical attention to poor, | | | | | 17 44 |
| S Jones, digging grave, | | | | | 2 00 |
| J R McNeill, coffins, &c., poor, | | | | | 6 50 |
| A J Davis, repair of bridges, | | | | | 29 20 |
| R W Hardie, bridge notice, | | | | | 6 50 |
| " " asylums, | | | | | 68 25 |
| J W Johnson, repairs on jail, | | | | | 5 00 |
| J M Byrd, jail account, | | | | | 90 90 |

### Rip Van Winkle, Indeed!

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—"We don't like to be kicked by an old mule of our own raising," so an eminent Judge once said when he was abused by one of his own party, and so we may say of the *News and Observer* which tries to be very witty at the prospect of "sleepy old Fayetteville" having the electric light before Raleigh, and sneeringly says "that present Rip Van Winkle among the North Carolina towns is seriously considering a proposition to light her principal streets by means of this very modern agent." To be sure we are, and whose business is it? But if the editors of our newspaper censor will come down and see that grand central railroad project from the Northeastern to the Northwestern part of the State now being constructed, he could better judge whether our good old town deserves to be sneered at. Fayetteville has done more for the State than any other town in it, and she is more fully awake than some of her neighbors. Old Fayetteville indeed! Old as she is she has never flagged in the great work which she projected years ago, and when some *who ought to have been her friends*, took grounds against her, she persistently pressed forward and overcame their puny efforts. She will become an "electric light" shedding her influence all over the State—from the ocean far over the Blue Ridge to distant States.

M.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Miss Caro Anders.
C—G M Crumpler; Rev Jas H Crinner.
D—Miss Mary Davis; Mrs Alice Davis; L A Dodd; Alonzo Davis; Mrs Jane Davis.
G—G Gillgrove; Rev J S Glenderson; M S Grimes.
M—Jno Monroe; Mrs Wm Melvin; Jas March; Miss Emily Mairett; Miss Marg't Merrick.
N—H H Nickens.
P—Miss Mally Parker; F A Pope; H J Pope; J R Peoples.
S—Mrs Frank Smith; Wilson Staggers.
W—Rachel Williams; David Wadkins; Tan Walter for S Berkett.
Mc—Narcissa McLean; Mary A McDaniel; J H McDaniel; L McDaniel; Miss H McGaha.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Why Not Co-operate in Mercy's Work.**

Supreme Courts have decided and learned Judges say that the contracts made for the continual maintenance of the world-famed Charity Hospital at New Orleans, La., by the royal gift of $1,000,000 from The Louisiana State Lottery Company, must ever stand as a bright example of the sanctity of a pledge made by a sovereign State. It is just—it is right—and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give any further information to persons desiring to co-operate in any way in this work of mercy.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE IS strictly a vegetable compound, formulated particularly for destroying and expelling worms. Try it.

**PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.**

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

*Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.*—Goots: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.
All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.
March 5, 1884. 57-3m

**MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY**
**WILL CURE YOU**
AND
**FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.**


## Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
**CHARLES HAIGH,**
DEALER IN
**HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. BACON— | | North Carolina, | 75@80 |
| Hog Round, | 11@11½ | Northern, | 1.00@1.25 |
| Sides, | 11½@00 | HIDES— | |
| Hams, | 13@14 | Flint—good | 10@00 |
| WEST. BULK MEATS— | | " damaged, | 5@7 |
| Sides, | 10@10½ | Dry Salt, | 9@00 |
| Shoulders, | 8@8½ | Green, | 5@50 |
| WESTERN BACON— | | IRON— | |
| Sides, | 11@12 | American, | 3½@4 |
| Hams, | 17@00 | Swedes, | 5@6 |
| Shoulders, | 10@11 | LARD— | |
| BAGGING— | 9@10 | North Carolina, | 12½a13 |
| BEEF— | | Western, | 11@12 |
| On foot, | 3@3½ | LEATHER— | |
| Dressed, | 6@7 | Upper, | 35@40 |
| BEESWAX— | 20@22 | Sole, | 00@00 |
| BUTTER— | | Harness, | 28@32 |
| North Carolina, | 20@25 | MOLASSES— | 35@45 |
| Northern, | 35@40 | NAILS— | |
| COFFEE— | | 10 penny—basis | $3.25 |
| Java, | 20@30 | PORK— | 6½@7 |
| Rio, | 12½@15 | POTATOES— | |
| COTTON YARN— | 1.00 | Sweet, | @50 |
| COTTON TIES | 1.65a2.00 | Irish, bush | $1.10@1.20 |
| CHICKENS— | 25@55 | SALT— | 1.10@0.00 |
| EGGS— | 12½@13 | SUGARS— | |
| FLOUR— | | Coffee, | 8½@9 |
| N. C. Fam. | $5.00@5.10 | Granulated, | 11@12¼ |
| Wes. Fam. | 5.50@6.00 | SHEETINGS— | 7¼@00 |
| FODDER— | 75@1.00 | SHUCKS— | 50@65 |
| GRAIN— | | TALLOW— | 5@6 |
| Corn, | 80@00 | WOOL— | 17@20 |
| Oats, | 65@00 | SPIRITS— | |
| Rye, | 1.25@00 | Corn Whiskey, | 2.05 |
| Pease, | 1.50@00 | Rye Whiskey, | 4.00 |
| HAY— | | Apple Brandy, | 3.00 |

## COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
**A. E. RANKIN & CO.**
DEALERS IN
**COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c**

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 11@0 |
| Low Middling | 00@00 |
| Ordinary | 00@00 |
| Stained | 00@00 |

## Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude Turpentine— | |
| Hard | $ 80@0 00 |
| Yellow Dip | $1.60 |
| Virgin Dip | $1.75 |
| Spirits | 26½@00 cents. |
| Rosin, Strained to Pale | 95@2 75. |

## WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 5—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 23 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at $1.07½ for Strained and 1.12½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 for Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—[P M fleet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
**THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,**
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
*At the close of business, April 24th, 1884.*

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, | $287,797 12 |
| Overdrafts, | 486 53 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, | 67,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, | 2,566 90 |
| Due from approved reserve agents, | 10,446 28 |
| Due from other National Banks, | 688 16 |
| Due from State Banks and bankers, | 301 55 |
| Real estate, furniture, and fixtures, | 10,820 78 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid, | 1,322 69 |
| Checks and other cash items, | 1,354 24 |
| Bills of other Banks, | 3,570 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies, | 313 44 |
| Specie, | 4,487 25 |
| Legal tender notes, | 30,840 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,) | 3,015 00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund, | 500 00 |
| Total, | $425,539 91 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $200,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 30,000 00 |
| Undivided profits | 9,708 34 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 53,700 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 118,059 34 |
| Time certificates of deposit | 11,631 00 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 269 00 |
| Due to other National Banks | 2,169 26 |
| Total | $425,539 91 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
*County of Cumberland.*

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1884.
W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
} Directors.
May 8, 1883. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
**The People's National Bank,**
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
*At the close of business, April 24th, 1884.*

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $240,884 86 |
| Overdrafts | 9,205 00 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 32,000 00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, | 136 00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 6,160 53 |
| Due from other National Banks, | 2,486 12 |
| Real estate, furniture, and fixtures | 1,850 00 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 1,593 21 |
| Checks and other cash items | 2,239 68 |
| Bills of others Banks | 2,652 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies, | 675 22 |
| Specie, | 8,260 50 |
| Legal tender notes | 13,626 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) | 1,400 00 |
| Total | $323,169 12 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $125,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 35,000 00 |
| Undivided profits | 11,360 95 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 28,800 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 384 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 56,309 65 |
| Time certificates of deposit | 37,312 53 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding, | 85 00 |
| Due to other National Banks | 1,981 43 |
| Due to State Banks and bankers | 1,935 56 |
| Notes and bills re-discounted, | 25,000 00 |
| Total | $323,169 12 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1884.
JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. B. STARR,
F. W. THORNTON,
E. F. MOORE,
} Directors.
May 8, 1884. 1t

## TIME TABLE No. 6.

**Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.**
*To take effect* 8.15, *A. M., Saturday, April 26th, 1884.*
DAILY EXCEP. SUNDAYS.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

| *Northern Division.* STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | A. M. |
| Fayetteville | 0.0 | 8 15 | |
| Manchester | 13.75 | 9 05 | 8 55 |
| Spout Spring | 20.0 | 9 35 | 9 30 |
| *Rock Branch | 27.5 | 10 05 | 10 05* |
| Swann's | 29.0 | 10 15 | 10 11 |
| Jonesboro | 34.1 | 11 00 | 10 40 |
| Sanford | 37.1 | 11 50 | 11 12 |
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Egypt | 43.5 | 12 20 | 12 15 |
| Gulf | 46.5 | 12 53 | 12 38 |
| Richmond | 53.7 | 1 30 | 1 21 |
| Ore Hill | 58.0 | 2 40 | 1 57 |
| Siler | 62.6 | 3 10 | 2 58 |
| Staley | 70.0 | 3 53 | 3 43 |
| Liberty | 74.4 | 4 25 | 4 15 |
| Julian | 81.5 | 5 10 | 5 00 |
| Pleasant Garden | 89.6 | 6 00 | 5 50 |
| Greensboro | 97.6 | | 6 40 |

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | A. M. |
| Greensboro | 0.0 | 10 10 | |
| Pleasant Garden | 8.0 | 11 05 | 10 50 |
| Julian | 16.10 | 11 55 | 11 45 |
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Liberty | 23.2 | 12 35 | 12 25 |
| Staley | 27.6 | 1 05 | 12 55 |
| Siler | 35.0 | 1 48 | 1 38 |
| Ore Hill | 39.6 | 2 30 | 2 06 |
| Richmond | 43.9 | 3 05 | 2 58 |
| Gulf | 51.1 | 3 43 | 3 33 |
| Egypt | 54.1 | 4 05 | 4 00 |
| Sanford | 60.5 | 4 55 | 4 30 |
| Jonesboro | 63.5 | 5 23 | 5 08 |
| Swann's | 68.6 | 5 53 | 5 48 |
| *Rock Branch | 70.1 | 5 59 | *5 59 |
| Spout Spring | 77.6 | 6 40 | 6 35 |
| Manchester | 83.85 | 7 20 | 7 05 |
| Fayetteville | 97.6 | | 8 00 |

| *Southern Division.* STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 3. Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | P. M. | P. M. |
| Fayetteville | 0.0 | 8 30 | |
| Rockfish | 7.02 | 9 05 | 8 55 |
| *McNatt's | 14.0 | 9 45 | 9 35 |
| Lumber Bridge | 16.3 | 10 07 | 9 57 |
| Head of Road | 21.3 | | 10 32 |

| STATIONS. | Distances. | No. 4 Mail and Passenger. Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | A. M. |
| Head of Road | 0.0 | 5 25 | |
| Lumber Bridge | 5.0 | 6 00 | 5 50 |
| *McNatt's | 7.3 | 6 20 | 6 12 |
| Rockfish | 14.1 | 7 00 | 6 50 |
| Fayetteville | 21.3 | | 7 25 |

*Flag Stations.
Nos. 1 and 2 meet at Ore Hill.
No. 4 will run to Fayetteville Saturday night, leaving Head of Road (Southern Davision) at 11 P. M. No train from Head of Road (Southern Division) Monday morning.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
May 8, 1884. 66tf

OFFICE OF THE
**NORTH CAROLINA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 1st, 1884.

THE Tenth Annual Meeting of the N. C. Dental Association will be held in Raleigh, commencing Tuesday, June 17th, 1884.

Favorable arrangements have been made with the Railroads and Hotels for the accommodation of all Dentists who wish to attend.

THOMAS M. HUNTER, Secretary.

OFFICE
**BOARD STATE DENTAL EXAMINERS,**
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1884.

THE next Annual Meeting of the State Dental Examiners will be held in the City of Raleigh, commencing on the 17th of June, 1884.

V. E. TURNER, Chairman.
May 8, 1884. 66-4t

# Cotton Factory
## FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on

**Monday, July 7th, 1884,**

At the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction the property known as

## MANCHESTER MILLS,

including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Buruheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double returned tubular boiler" for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c., and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2,200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, and other machinery.

There is a Dye House and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin House 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin, Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe Platform Scales and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenements, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well-organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 4 and 8 months, with 8 per cent. interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65ts


## Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

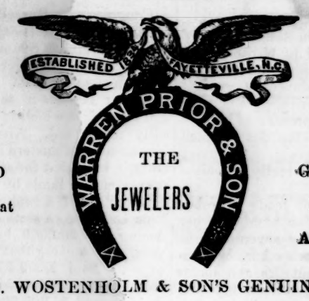
I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

**Established 50 Years.**

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at **PRIOR'S.**

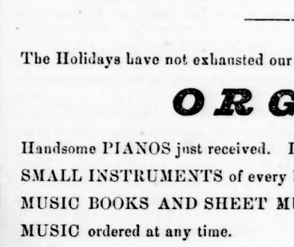



AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At **PRIOR'S,**

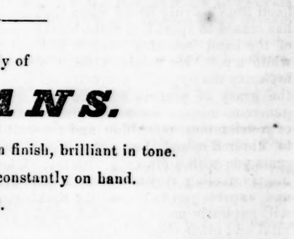
**100** DOZEN GEO. WOSTENHOLM & SON'S GENUINE I X L POCKET KNIVES.
**100** DOZEN JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' CELEBRATED POCKET KNIVES.
**50** DOZEN AMERICAN.

For sale low by

**WARREN PRIOR & SON.**




PRIORS




Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

# AT DYE'S

YOU CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

## Millinery and Fancy Goods
IN THE STATE.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

# NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

## Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54t

# McNEILL'S

# MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

## *ORGANS.*

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

**Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's**
**Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,**
Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

**LOUGEE & GOODWIN,**
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
**417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.**
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
**Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.**

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

**A. E. RANKIN & CO.,**
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,**
Keep everything usually found in a
**First-Class Grocery.**
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

**150 Hhds. Molasses.**

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

**J. E. GARRETT,**
**Book and Job Printer,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

## WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

**Wool Carding Machinery,**

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

**MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,**

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

**I Am Receiving Daily**

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and

## What Manufacturing Has Done in Randolph.

During our sojourn in the county we traversed a good deal of its territory, and we have no hesitancy in saying that we saw more substantial evidences of general enterprise, thrift, prosperity, and hopeful outlook in all material interests of its people, than any section of the State which we have seen in twenty years. All things considered its advance is really astonishing.

Randolph, we believe, leads all other counties of the State in the number of her cotton mills, there being seven or eight within fifteen miles of each other. Whether the number of her spindles and looms equals Alamance or not, we are not prepared to say, but our opinion is that they do, and even out-number them. All these mills run on full time, pay their operatives remunerative wages, and seem to be in a most prosperous condition.

The improvement in agriculture is most marked, both in extent, modes of operation, implements, tools, and results, broad fields in every direction sown down in cereals, present the appearance of being cultivated with as much care as the family garden. There is great improvement also in the style and character of architecture. The people are building new and better houses in every direction. New and improved breeds of cattle and hogs are being introduced. For fine horses, the county has always been noted.

Intelligence is becoming much more general, and of a higher order. The people are becoming to be a reading people. We think it safe to say that the circulation of current literature has increased a hundred fold in the last twenty years. In keeping with all this, there is a corresponding improvement in the personal appearance of the people—neatness of dress, etc.

The mortgage which has become so well-nigh universal in the eastern and southern sections of the State, and which is ruinous to any people or interest, is scarcely known among them. Under such circumstances it is natural to suppose that the county is in a healthy and prosperous financial condition.

The sheriff of the county said to us, as we remember, that there were only forty eight insolvent tax payers in the county, (we may be mistaken in this) and that there were seven townships in the county in which there was not a single insolvent tax payer; and that he was satisfied there would not be a single insolvent (healthy man) in the county in another year.

We think it altogether probable that no other county in the whole State can produce such a record.—*Methodist Advance.*

PECULIARITIES OF HAND-SHAKING.—The different modes of shaking hands will delineate human character better than any other single act can do, and many peculiarities of different persons may be noted in the performance of this social custom. Who would expect to get a handsome donation—or any donation at all—from a man who will give two fingers to be shaken, and keeps the others bent as upon an "itching palm?" The hand coldly held out to be shaken and drawn away again as soon as it decently may be, indicates a cold selfish character, while the hand which seeks yours cordially, and unwillingly relinquishes its warm clasp, gives token of a warm disposition, and of a heart full of sympathy for humanity.

How much that is in the heart can be made to express itself through the agency of the fingers! Who, having once experienced it, has ever forgotten the feeling conveyed by the eloquent pressure of the hand from a dying friend when the tongue has ceased to speak? A right hearty grasp of the hand indicates warmth and ardor, while a soft, lax touch, without a grasp, indicates the opposite characteristics. In the grasp of persons with large-hearted, generous minds, there is a "whole-soul" expression most refreshing and acceptable to kindred spirits; but when a man presents you with a few cold, clammy, lifeless fingers, feeling very much like a dead fish, and expects you to do all the shaking, it will naturally make you think of the hospital and other cheerful things.

Contrary to this style, there is a habit among a rude class of giving your hand a crushing grasp, which is often most painful. In there cases there may be great kindness and a "strong" affection, but it is as crude as it is hearty. If the grasp is warm, ardent and vigorous, so is the disposition. If it is cool, formal and without emotion, so is the character. If it is magnetic and animating, the disposition is the same. As we shake hands so we feel, so we are.—*London World.*

CAN ENGLAND AFFORD TO SAVE EGYPT?—From the tone of the messages that are said to have been passed between London and Cairo there appears to be a certain probability that a force combined of English and Egyptian troops may be sent to relieve Hussein Pacha at Berber. General Wood is of opinion that an expedition of a thousand men will be sufficient. It appears the sending or not sending such an expedition turns upon the cost rather than upon any other element in the case. As England is just now considering the payment of the accounts for the bombardment of Alexandria and for Graham's battles, it is but natural that she should scrutinize very closely the financial side of any new movement. England, in fact, only went to Egypt upon a financial errand, and it would be folly for her to permit the collecting of the bondholders' revenue to cost more than the revenue itself. Yet it seems possible that it may. Perhaps the British tax-payer will find, before he gets Egypt off his hands, that it would have been cheaper for him to pay out of his own pocket all the interest on all the Egyptian securities. —*New York Herald.*

The Charlotte *Home-Democrat* says: Mad dogs are biting people in all directions, and why country people do not kill every dog found running at large, we do not understand. Kill every dog found on the streets and on the public roads, or anywhere else, where a gun will reach them. Kill the dogs wherever and whenever you find them.

Our factory men are becoming alarmed over the scarcity of cotton. The country has been about cleaned and the prospect is that at an early day our enterprising manufacturers will have to look to New York for cotton or shut down.—*Asheboro Courier.*

## Protection and the Grain Problem.

Congressman Russell, of Massachusetts, a Republican protectionist, member of the Ways and Means committee, in his recent speech against the Morrison bill, alluded to the increasing East Indian competition with our farmers in the European grain market, a fact which is now being universally recognized. After speaking of the introduction of modern implements of agriculture into that far-off country, the improvement of lands by irrigation and the construction of a couple of railroad lines from Calcutta to sections capable of producing 230,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and showing that East Indian wheat exports, from 2,000,000 bushels in 1879, increased to 4,000,000 in 1880, 12,000,000 in 1881, and 36,000,000 in 1883, he says:

The possibility of a great increase in agricultural products in this and other countries presents to us, and especially to our agriculturists, a new and grave problem—where shall we find a market for our cereal products? Shall we maintain those tariff laws which promote and build up our manufacturing industries, giving employment in the mechanical pursuits and affording a home market for our farm products, or shall we undertake to compete with India and Russia in the wheat-purchasing markets of the world?

Without quoting any further from the gentleman's remarks, it suffices to say that his remedy at present is a continuation of the existing tariff and so soon as these grain-producing countries begin shipping grain to us, which he predicts they will do in the not distant future, a higher duty on foreign grain.

Will the scheme bear analysis? Does a high tariff increase the home market for grain or tend to make that market sufficient? Let us go back to 1840, which is far enough for all practical purposes, and make an examination. In that year when the average rate of import duties was over 30 per cent. the production of cereals in this country amounted to 615,525,302 bushels, of which the home consumption was 602,326,353 bushels and the export 13,199,049 bushels or 2.1 per cent. In 1850 under the low tariff of 1846, the total production had increased to $67,453,968 bushels, of which 15,951,655 bushels or only 1.9 per cent. were exported. In 1860 after the further reduction of 1857, the production was 1,239,039,945 bushels and the export 22,955,135 bushels, or only 1.8 per cent. In 1870, under the Morrill protective tariff with its many protective amendments, the total production was 1,629,027,609 bushels and the export 57,290,521 or 3.5 per cent. In 1880 the total production of wheat alone was 459,483,157 bushels and the export for that year was 34.5 per cent. of the product instead of 2.4 per cent. as in 1860. In 1880 also, the total corn product was 1,754,591,676 bushels, of which the export was more than 6 3 per cent. against less than half of one per cent. in 1860.

Now these facts demonstrate just two things: First, that the home market is not sufficient for the home production of grain; and second, that the percentage of grain exports to total production was less and decreasing between 1840 to 1860 under (for most of the time) a low tariff, and was greater and increasing under a continuous high tariff from 1860 to 1880. They show that under any circumstances we must sell in a foreign market a certain portion of our grain product, and so long as this be true the price of our grain must be fixed in that market. They show furthermore that there has been a better home demand for grain under a low tariff than a high tariff. This disposes of the present protective tariff as a beneficial factor towards increasing and enlarging a home market for home grain. As to the proposed remedy of an increased tariff on foreign grain it is only necessary to say, that so long as we raise more grain than we consume at home—that is, have a surplus to export—the price of our grain will not be affected by any import duty on foreign grain, be it high or low. There are many persons who do not know that we have now an import duty on grain, and so far as its influence on the price be concerned they might as well remain forever in ignorance.

Mr. Russell sees the evil, but like all other protectionists fails to disclose the remedy, which is to take off our farmers the heavy burden of the present protective tariff so they may better be enabled to engage in a foreign competitive trade in their surplus grain which it is impossible to avoid.—*Washington Post.*

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.—Information comes from Washington that the House committee on appropriations have agreed to favorably report representative Ellis' bill, with amendments, providing for the loaning of $1,000,000 by the government to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to augment and enhance its success, in such manner as the board of management may determine. One third of the amount is to be available immediately after the passage of the act, and the remainder to be paid in four monthly payments thereafter. The bill, as agreed upon, provides that no greater amount shall be expended upon the buildings, grounds and preparations than the aggregate sum that may be secured by subscription to the capital stock by donations and by the amount of the loan. In the distribution of the amounts that may remain in the treasury of the board of management after the payment of current expenses of the administration, the amount of the appropriation by the government shall be paid in full into the treasury of the United States before any dividend or percentage of profits shall be paid to the holders of stock.

A MEETING OF THE PLAID MEN.—At a meeting of the Plaid Men in Greensboro on the 30th over thirty mills were represented, and the following permanent organization was perfected at the afternoon session:

Thos. M. Holt, President.
O. S. Causey, Vice-President.
G. Rosenthal, Secretary and Treasurer.
Ex. Com.—T. M. Holt, G. Rosenthal, J. M. Odell, J. H. Ferree, A. G. Schoolfield, R. Y. McAden, C. H. Lanean.

Adjourned to meet first Wednesday in May, 1885. Place left in the hands of the Committee.

FEEDING GOLD TO THE POLAR BEARS.—The cost of the Greely relief expedition will be "a round million."—*Boston Herald.*

## "Incidental" Protection.

After an interval of five days, the House of Representatives on Tuesday resumed debate on the Tariff bill, Mr. Welburn of Texas, taking the floor for the eighth speech of the series. He had the close attention of the Democratic side but most of the members on the other side preferred not to be instructed. They missed an opportunity of acquiring a good deal of useful knowledge when they declined to hear the eloquent Texan preach the gospel of free trade. He said that the measure was not an effect to readjust the many incongruities in the present tariff system; but it was a step in a policy which looked to the reduction of all duties to a revenue standard and for that reason met with his approval. Protection laid a destructive burden on all agencies of commerce and was a monopoly of the worst form. Under protection Congress was converted into a scene of unseemly strife between wicked monopolies for an unjust share of the favoritism of the Government. It was an illegitimate and pernicious use of the right of taxation. It would be difficult to find in the whole range of the English language more hypocritical words than "incidental protection." He protested against this fraud in the use of language. If protection were good, right and constitutional, let it stand on its own merits, and not lean on something so respectable as revenue. "Incidental protection" as a designator of the present tariff was a practical illustration of Satan masquerading in the babiliments of the court of Heaven. A more iniquitous burden than the protective system never rested on a people, and yet the beneficiaries of the tariff unblushingly declared that the movement now going on for the relief of the people ought not to be countenanced, because it disturbed the business interests of the country. The excessive taxes which were levied did not benefit the large classes of the country. Not a dollar of them went into the Treasury, but all inured to the benefit of a few favored persons. The great bulk of the protective bounty, he maintained, went to the owners of the factories, and not to the hands employed in them, and he quoted from the census reports to strengthen that view. The conclusion of his argument was that protection was a scheme of such odious monopoly and such monstrous perversion of the right of taxation that it ought to be utterly destroyed. Congress should not content itself with the superficial work of removing excrescences and leveling inequalities, but should enter at once, by the passage of the Morrison bill, on the path of reducing the tariff to a strictly revenue basis. This was the great issue before the American people. It ought not to be evaded and could not be postponed. Over the stronghold of protection waved the Republican banner against this fortress of iniquity. The Democratic party was putting in motion its columns. The struggle had already begun. The result of the contest could not be doubtful on such an issue. The Democracy would ultimately triumph. The country would be rescued from the clutches of monopoly and taxation emancipated from the wicked uses of protection. To the freedom of person and the freedom of opinion, so gloriously asserted by the Revolution, would be no less gloriously added the freedom of exchange.

TWO COUNTIES DEVASTATED.—*Dayton, Ohio, April* 28.—Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the most destructive cyclone ever known in this part of the country passed over the southern part of Montgomery and Greene counties, devastating everything in its course. It appears to have originated near Woodburn, a small town ten miles south of here, and eye-witnesses describe it as appalling in its fury. Mr. E. Best, of this city, who was near enough to observe accurately, says that its path was fully one-eighth of a mile wide, the storm moving over the country like an immense cloud of smoke, while everywhere in its course the air was filled with trees and ruins of houses. Forests were mowed down like weeds, fences destroyed for miles, and it is estimated that in this county alone at least twenty residences are in ruins, to say nothing of the loss on other buildings, live stock and farm property. At Alexandersville, six miles south of here, several persons are known to have been injured, and one lady is reported killed. The telegraph lines are down, and the roads are impassable. Near Woodburn, the residence and other buildings belonging to Edward Wheatley were destroyed. Two farm hands are missing. Brick school house No. 9 was destroyed, and the roof carried 500 yards. A child was caught in the cyclone, carried 200 yards, and dropped to the earth slightly injured. From Carrollton the cyclone took a direct easterly course, and its force was not in the least spent when it reached Jamestown, a thriving village of 800 inhabitants, which, it is reported, was entirely destroyed, only a few buildings being left standing. The meagre telegrah reports received here state that six persons are known to have been killed, while twenty were more or less injured. Near Xenia there was considerable destruction. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan home was badly damaged, and the barn, laundry and other buildings were destroyed and the hospital unroofed. Miss Harvey, matron, and Night Watchman Richardson were injured, but none of the children were hurt. Between Jasper and Cedar creek, on the Narrow Gauge railroad, the damage is great to farm property, and at this point some trains were unable to move on account of the wind, while others did not dare pass over the Cedar Creek trestle during the cyclone. In all directions, south and east of here, the scene of destruction defies description.

ST. LOUIS, *April* 28.—A special to the *Post Dispatch* from St. Joseph, Mo., says: "A cyclone near King City fifty miles from here Saturday night destroyed five houses. No lives were lost, but four persons were injured. A number of cattle were killed."—*Herald Dispatch.*

NO PROPERTY OR INCOME TAX TO BE PAID THIS YEAR.—Col. A. B. Andrews, says the *Register* of the 30th, will pay tomorrow to Treasurer Worth $600,000 and take up $520,000 of Coupon Bonds of the Western N. C. Railroad deposited with the Treasurer under act of March 29th, 1880, providing for the sale of that road to Mr. Best, consequently the people will be deprived the pleasure of paying their tax to the State on property and income this year.

## N. C. Experiment Station.

ANALYSES AND RELATIVE VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

1884.—VI.

The following analyses have been completed since the last report:

2610. Baltimore Guano Company's Soluble Bone, Baltimore Guano Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Monroe. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 12.99 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $23.38.

2609. Fish Hawk Guano, Freeman, Lloyd, Mason & Dryden, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Monroe. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 6.65, ammonia 1.36, potash 3.21 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $21.26.

26.04. Empire Guano, Rasin Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, sampled at Lumberton. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 7.20, ammonia 2.97, potash 1.64 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $26.81.

2392. Peruvian Mixture, American Fertilizing Co., Norfolk, Va., sampled at Raleigh. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 6.32, ammonia 2.21, potash 2.31 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $22.99.

26.02. Bone and Peruvian Guano, Upshur Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., sampled at Fayetteville. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.15, ammonia 3.17, potash 2.00 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $31.55.

2601. IXL Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, The Geo. W. Miles Co., Milford, Conn., sampled at Lumberton. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 7.08, ammonia 2.40, potash 1.46 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $24.10.

2599. Wando Acid Phosphate, Wando Fertilizer Co., Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Fayetteville. Contains: Available phosphoric acid, 10.03, potash 1.54 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $19.90.

2597. Long's Prepared Chemicals, Long & Dugdale, Baltimore, sampled at Fayetteville. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.70, potash 2.34 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $23.87.

2579. Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, Plow Brand, Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del., sampled at Raleigh. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8 88, ammonia 3.20, potash 2.27 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $31.51.

2531. Soluble Pacific Guano for Tobacco, John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore, sampled at Oxford. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.50, ammonia 3.80, potash 2.33 per cent. Relative value $33.30 per 2,000 pounds.

2530. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, P. Zell & Sons, 30 South street, Baltimore, sampled at Oxford. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.88, ammonia 2.57, potash 3.50 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 $32.26.

2528. Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, E. J. Powers, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Selma. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10.49, ammonia 2.48, potash 1.84 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $31.01.

2527. Zell's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, P. Zell & Sons, Baltimore, sampled at Selma. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.61, ammonia 2.84, potash 1.31 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $28.43.

2525. British Mixture, E. B. Whitman, Baltimore, sampled at Franklinton. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.27, ammonia 3.19, potash 2.31 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds $30.42

2513. Norfolk Fertilizer and Insecticide, Styron, Whitehurst & Co., Norfolk, Va., sampled at Tarboro, February 20. Contains: Moisture 10 21, volatile and organic matter and combined water 5 22, insoluble matter 4.04, bone phosphate 4.13, sulphate of potash 2.63, chloride of sodium 4 68, carbonate of lime 26.13, lime, hydrate and oxide 28.57, magnesia, oxide of iron, alumina and loss 14 39 per cent.

2444. Flour of S. C. Bone and Potash Mixture, manufactured by the Southern Fertilizing Co., Richmond, Va. Contains: Total phosphoric acid 16.85, equivalent to bone phosphate 36.78, phosphoric acid soluble in ammonium citrate solution under standard conditions 3 58, potash 4.36 per cent.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

THE CURIOUS CASE OF MR. KELLOGG.—Ex-Senator, ex-Governor and present Representative Kellogg, of Louisiana, holds a queer position in our politics just now He is under indictment for an offence of such character that if a Washington jury should happen to find him guilty he would go from the House of Representatives to the Albany Penitentiary. At the same time he is at the head of the Louisiana delegation to the Republican Convention, and is reported to carry the solid vote of that delegation in his pocket—mixed up with his star route plunder, perhaps.

Louisiana will cast sixteen votes at Chicago. Washington reports hint that Mr. Kellogg has adroitly tried to use the sixteen votes as a means of defence against the prison doors which yawn for him. Some weeks ago report gave this important and solid delegation, with Mr. Kellogg at the head of it, to Mr. Arthur. Of late there are rumors that they are to be cast for Mr. Blaine. Perhaps these rumors are only intended as warnings to the President—gentle hints that if he expects the support of Louisiana his law officers must save the head of the delegation. Mr. Kellogg's case came up in court at Washington yesterday, and the Attorney General asked and obtained a postponement until next Tuesday on the promise that in the meantime he would secure the presence of Walsh and Price, two witnesses on whom the government depend for their proofs against Kellogg.

The public will await with interest the opening and with still greater interest the close of this trial, which will reopen one of the most interesting chapters in the star route frauds, and whose result may affect the conclusions of the 3d of June Convention at Chicago, in which the party of great moral ideas will have to select, with or without Mr. Kellogg's help, as the case may be, but certainly without Mr. Robeson's, though probably with the assistance of Mr. Keifer, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

What a curious world it is!—*N. Y. World.*

Raleigh is to have a Cotton Seed Oil Mill and Fertilizer Manufactory.


PINE ISLAND
GUANO.

Is the most uniformly high grade fertilizer ever sold in the State.

It is the best without exception. Always Reliable. Made of best Materials and is in beautiful mechanical condition.

[From North Carolina Experiment Station.]

2526. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fertilizing Co., New London, Conn., sampled at Selma, February 27th, with Webb, Tisdale & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.59, ammonia 2.87, potash 1.94 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 lbs., $31.07.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
*Director.*

QUINIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY,
New London, Conn.
J. B. STARR,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
April 9, 1884. 62tf

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
*Superior Court, Spring Term*, 1884.

S. C. Rankin, A. E. Rankin and A. H. Slocomb, partners, trading as S. C. Rankin & Co., *vs.* J. McL. Jenkins.

WHEREAS, it appears to the Court by affidavit, that the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, is indebted to the Plaintiffs, S. C. Rankin & Co., in the sum of $461, due by three, several promissory notes; and that said Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins, after due diligence cannot be found in the State, but being a resident of the State has absconded therefrom, with intent to defraud his creditors, and has assigned, mortgaged and disposed of all his property with intent to defraud his creditors; and, whereas, the Plaintiffs have applied for and obtained an order of publication of the summons in this action, and a warrant of attachment against the property of the Defendant, J. McL. Jenkins. *Now, therefore*, it is ordered that the Defendant be notified by the publication of this order for six successive weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, that the purpose of this action is the recovery of the debts above specified, and that the summons and warrant of attachment herein are returnable before our Judge of the Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1884, when and where the Defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint.

Issued this 31st day of March, 1884.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk Superior Court.

G. M. ROSE, D. ROSE and W. A. GUTHRIE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
March 31, 1884. 61 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

NOTICE.

WE ADVISE those in want of BRICKS, to have their orders booked early or they may fail to get them when they want. We are now burning a kiln, and will be ready to fill orders for a limited quantity by the 25th inst. Our prices for lots of fifty thousand or more on the yard is seven dollars per thousand for hard brick, in smaller lots, eight dollars. These prices are low for the quality of brick we make.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage they have already given us, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Orders left with McMillan Brothers will meet with prompt attention.

TOLAR & POE.
April 16, 1884. 62-3mpd

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Gauge Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

LIME! LIME!
AGRICULTURAL LIME and BUILDING LIME. Also
CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH
New and Second-hand Stills,
Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.
A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.
Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

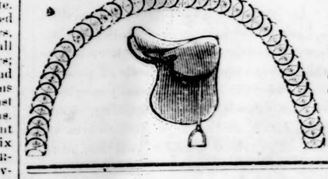
IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. S. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a perfect cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Since reply yours,

MRS. EMMA GERNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 7, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. I. I. PRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Iron of all kinds;

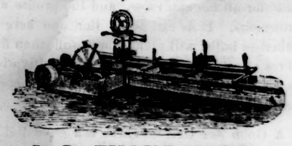
Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*
D. H. McLEAN, Lillington N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.
Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 46 1y

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

HERRING'S SAFES.

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any style or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for second-hand safes.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 47tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Paperies, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 46tf

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 47tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, FEVER or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
44-1y

Dec 6, 1883